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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Meteorological Table for March, 1804. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1804
Feb.	o	o	o		
27	40	47	38	29,92	cloudy [fhow.
28	36	36	29	,85	rain and hail
29	29	36	29	,90	fair
M. 1	28	34	28	,86	fair
2	27	34	29	,84	fair
3	30	38	34	,60	cloudy
4	34	34	36	,40	fnow
5	37	46	38	,35	cloudy
6	39	47	39	,32	fhowery
7	38	49	38	,66	fair
8	37	51	45	,73	ffir
9	45	52	46	,51	rain
10	43	53	46	,69	foggy
11	47	55	45	,72	fair
12	42	57	46	,72	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1804.
Mar.	o	o	o		
13	46	58	49	29,82	fair
14	46	59	48	,86	fair
15	48	59	49	,79	fair
16	44	55	48	,75	foggy
17	43	56	44	,72	fair
18	42	39	35	,59	rain
19	34	35	32	,51	fnow
20	32	33	32	,62	cloudy
21	32	35	31	,86	fair
22	31	38	30	,70	fair
23	30	41	38	,60	cloudy
24	32	47	37	,79	fair
25	42	47	43	,50	cloudy
26	43	48	38	,25	fhowery

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 17, 1804.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	52	7	00	0	22	8	24	2	32	2
Surrey	54	8	30	0	24	1	23	8	35	0
Hertford	48	8	35	6	21	9	19	6	31	6
Bedford	47	0	32	0	20	0	20	3	27	10
Hunting.	43	8	00	0	19	0	18	8	26	7
Northam.	49	10	30	0	19	8	18	8	27	0
Rutland	51	6	00	0	21	0	19	0	30	0
Leiceſter	51	6	00	0	22	7	18	1	29	7
Notting.	56	8	30	0	24	3	20	8	33	9
Derby	58	10	00	0	26	2	20	4	38	4
Stafford	52	1	00	0	25	8	21	4	42	6
Salop	48	0	35	10	25	6	22	9	40	10
Hereford	42	6	30	4	23	0	22	4	42	1
Worceſt.	46	4	00	0	24	7	23	9	39	4
Warwick	50	2	00	0	25	4	22	7	36	4
Wilts	51	8	00	0	23	6	21	8	39	10
Berks	54	3	00	0	22	11	23	4	33	9
Oxford	47	5	00	0	21	1	20	6	30	2
Bucks	51	10	00	0	21	0	20	10	29	10
Brecon	48	0	32	0	24	0	17	8	00	0
Montgo.	45	3	00	0	19	2	16	4	00	0
Radnor	44	10	00	0	23	11	19	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

50	0	32	10	23	0	20	2	33	6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

44	4	35	5	22	3	20	1	33	7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Eſſex	51	6	27	6	20	10	23	10	30	7
Kent	52	8	00	0	24	4	25	10	31	10
Suſſex	53	10	00	0	26	0	24	6	00	0
Suffolk	47	0	00	0	19	5	19	7	26	3
Cambrid.	40	8	00	0	17	11	15	0	26	5
Norfolk	42	10	25	2	18	4	16	8	27	3
Lincoln	44	8	23	0	20	11	16	8	28	5
York	47	3	35	0	22	5	18	9	33	3
Durham	46	11	00	0	24	8	21	4	00	0
Northum.	42	10	34	0	20	0	19	8	00	0
Cumberl.	54	0	40	10	24	8	21	4	00	0
Weſtmo.	52	8	40	6	26	0	21	8	00	0
Lancaſt.	56	11	00	0	28	1	24	2	40	11
Cheſter	49	7	00	0	28	2	21	0	00	0
Flint	51	2	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	54	1	00	0	25	9	19	2	41	8
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	59	4	00	0	24	0	17	0	00	0
Merioneth	52	8	44	0	27	6	18	10	00	0
Cardigan	47	7	00	0	18	3	12	7	00	0
Pembroke	44	9	00	0	19	3	13	4	00	0
Carmart.	54	5	00	0	22	2	14	8	00	0
Glamorg.	49	2	00	0	26	8	18	9	00	0
Glouceſt.	47	6	00	0	22	6	20	4	36	4
Somerſet	52	7	00	0	24	3	19	10	35	3
Monm.	49	1	00	0	24	6	00	0	00	0
Devon	55	7	00	0	24	9	19	3	00	0
Cornwall	53	3	00	0	24	11	19	11	00	0
Dorſet	51	10	00	0	22	5	25	0	00	0
Hants	49	5	00	0	22	10	25	11	35	9

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
1	50	6	32	10	23	0	22	2	30	4
2	45	8	32	10	19	2	18	5	26	3
3	42	10	25	2	18	4	16	8	27	3
4	45	0	23	0	20	9	17	6	29	0
5	44	8	34	0	20	11	20	3	33	6
6	53	8	40	8	25	0	21	5	33	6
7	55	1	32	10	28	1	23	4	40	11
8	54	11	44	0	25	6	18	4	41	8

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
9	48	11	32	10	21	2	24	5	33	6
10	50	0	32	10	23	8	20	1	35	6
11	54	6	32	10	24	10	19	7	33	6
12	50	4	32	10	22	7	25	8	35	9
13	43	11	35	5	20	2	19	7	34	6
14	44	0	35	5	20	8	16	2	36	0
15	48	5	35	5	22	2	23	2	36	6
16	42	8	35	5	25	7	21	2	33	4

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1804.

LETTER IV. ON PRISONS.

MR. URBAN, *Sambrook-court, March 21.*

"Oh! let the sorrowful sighing of the Prisoners come before thee."

PSALM lxxix. 12.

IN following my excellent Friend * in his visits to various prisons, continued scenes of distress are presented; and, contrasting the known liberality and humanity of the British character, the traveller scarcely believes he is treading upon the British soil. With water in sight of the miserable prisoner, he is compelled to purchase it at a retail premium. In another place, man, formed to walk erect, bends his wearied body to suit the limited extent of his cell. When wearied Nature solicits sleep, moist straw in a dungeon under ground is her solace. The light of the sun supplies no vivifying rays to cheer the spirits, for they are excluded by damp and impenetrable walls. Exercise, that is calculated to strengthen the body, is denied by the restraint of confinement; and, instead of social intercourse with his own species, which might animate the desponding heart, gloomy solitude is substituted.

The Philanthropist I am now following is so far from recommending total abstraction from society, or solitary confinement, that he uniformly advises the appearance of prisoners on every occasion of public worship; to admit, if possible, such a degree of liberty as to exclude irons and chains, wherever it can be done with security of the prisoners; with the addition of such decent comforts, as may tend to soften and humanize the obdurate heart, and reclaim the vicious mind. HOWARD acted upon the same principles, though the practice of solitary confinement has been said to have originated from his recommendation; which, however, is not to be traced in his writings, and, I am persuaded, could not have been derived from his conversation. That these distinguished men discouraged the constant and indiscriminate intercourse and society of men and women prisoners, of all descriptions of vice and profligacy, as well as that they opposed the introduction of intoxicating spirits and liquors into their rooms and cells, I admit; and which reason and humanity must approve.

I well remember an anecdote, which HOWARD gave me in my house. When at Vienna, he waited upon Count Kaunitz; who intimated a desire that the Emperor Joseph should have an interview with this visitor of prisons: HOWARD in-

* It must have afforded an highly gratifying spectacle, at the late Assizes at Aylesbury, to the Marquis of Titchfield, with the rest of the Grand Jury, and company present, to possess a NEILD as the High Sheriff of the county of Bucks; and which, indeed, did not escape the notice of the benevolent Judge Grose, who, in his eloquent address to the Court, at which he presided, remarked, that he congratulated the County on their electing to the office of High Sheriff a man who was an honour to his country, and with whose works of Philanthropy, he doubted not, they were well acquainted; and that he could add much more on this subject, were not the Sheriff himself present, whose mind he would not wound, by stating all he knew, and all he merited.

formed

formed the Count, that he was engaged to depart from Vienna next day; but, upon the ſubject being preſſed upon him, he concluded to wait upon the Emperor at nine o'clock in the morning, and who inſtantly preſented himſelf upon HOWARD's name being announced. When they retired together into a ſmall room, where there was neither chair nor looking-glaſs, and there they continued together nearly two hours; the Emperor liſtening with attention to the ample information which HOWARD was enabled to convey reſpecting the ſtate of the priſons in the Empire, many of which he had viſited. At length he introduced thoſe of the Metropolis, and deſcribed the miſerable ſituation of ſeveral priſoners, who had been confined in ſolitary cells for nearly three years, who in that period had ſcarcely ſeen the daylight, and in this long interval had never been brought to trial. The Emperor, ſtruck with this relation, aſſured him, that they ſhould have inſtant juſtice; to which he replied, "It is now too late; it is not in your Majeſty's power to do them juſtice, or to make them a proper reparation. Solitary confinement has weakened their minds, and their faculties are ſo loſt and deranged as to incapacitate them from making their defence." Theſe priſoners, however, were liberated within the ſpace of 24 hours.

In Philadelphia, when a delinquent is conveyed to priſon, he is confined in a ſolitary cell, and fed upon bread and water, as long as, and no longer than, he pleaſes; that is, till he is diſpoſed to work. As ſoon as he prefers labour to ſolitude, he is uſually allowed to work at any trade he chooſes, from among thoſe carried on in the priſon by different priſoners; and the profit of his labour, or a portion of it, goes to the perſon under whom he enters. After a certain ſpace, when the period of the time he entered for is completed, he acquires the capacity of receiving priſoners under him, in the ſame manner as he previouſly had worked for another. I am informed, that almoſt every branch of trade is purſued, as well as the aſſiſtance of ſchool-maſters and ſchool-miſtreſſes, in the diſtinct parts of the priſon; for the ſexes, for very wiſe reaſons, are ſeparated.

By this ſyſtem, habits of idleneſs are prevented, and thoſe of induſtry are promoted; and equal to theſe, in the future happineſs of the offender, is the retrieving of character; which enables him once more to hold up his head among the children of men, and to claim the ſupport, and the ſociety, of his virtuous fellow citizens; many of whom are appointed to viſit the priſons, who endeavour, by counſel and mild means, to reclaim the vicious, and by animating kindneſs encourage the virtuous and induſtrious; and when theſe leave the place of confinement, they receive written credentials of their good conduct, by which they are enabled to get into employment. I have been informed by Americans, that many of the priſoners have gained from one hundred dollars to one hundred pounds, during their confinement, and, by the capitals thus acquired, have afterwards made ample fortunes. Contraſt, for a moment, the ſyſtem of our priſons, which are places of puniſhment only, rather than of reformation.

If any perſon ſhould deem his time not miſ-ſpent, which he may devote in peruſing the following letter, he will not conclude that gratitude to the community in the priſoner, on regaining light, air, and liberty, will give any generous impulſe on his mind; or any motive to benefit the members of that community, who diſregarded his ſufferings, and neglected the reformation of his morals; or, if he were diſpoſed to labour, would employ him, and thereby enable him to get his daily bread. Become an outcaſt to that ſociety to whom he looked for protection; his charac-

ter

ter wrecked, without the means of redemption; and without employment incapable of acquiring subsistence; what alternative remains, to satisfy hunger or to preserve existence? Is there any man weak enough to doubt of the conduct that such an object would necessarily pursue? The gallows, nor even the gibbet suspending the remains of an atrocious offender, is not more repulsive to the perpetration of vice, than the prospect of famishing in a land of wealth and luxury to the man hardened by neglect, and obdurate by the severity of punishment; which tend to no reformation of manners, no cultivation of industry, nor affording any means of future subsistence!

After having painfully passed over the many melancholy views which prisons too frequently exhibit, the feeling mind dwells with pleasure on the relation of those which appear to be liberally supported, and humanely conducted. It is at the same time honourable to the good sense and philanthropy of the County Magistrates, that every suitable appeal to them is duly attended to; and errors in the management of prisons, when communicated to them, speedily removed. It is thus that they become protectors of the miserable and helpless; and a terror to the profligate and obdurate. In bringing to prominent view those characteristics of an upright Magistrate and of a compassionate Judge, the pen records with pleasure, that a Society for educating the children of Debtors under confinement in and near the Metropolis was established in 1802; "to afford an asylum to them from misery and wretchedness; to shelter them during the day-time, from a familiarity with scenes of gross licentiousness and profanity; to extend to the children of both sexes the privileges of a guarded, moral, and religious education."

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Land's End, Cornwall, *in a little Room of the last Inn in* England.

DEAR SIR, *Oct.* 14, 1803.

My last letter was dated from one corner of Wales; now you will see that I am at Land's End; whence you may judge of the state of my health, by my expedition in travelling through the Principality of Wales, in many parts of which the only conveyance is on horseback.

To give you a full account of those prisons which are lapsing (from neglect) into their original state of filth and severity, would far exceed the limits of a letter; I must, therefore, content myself with making a few cursory observations to my friend, and leave the detail to my next publication.

At *Caernarvon*, as at *Brecon*, I found women in irons, and a lunatic confined with a felon, though there was plenty of room in the prison. The pumps had been out of repair for some time, and no water accessible to the prisoners. Neither the Act for the preservation of health, nor the clauses against spirituous liquors, were hung up. Poultry was kept in the court-yards, and the prison dirty. The Rev. Mr. Lloyd obligingly accompanied me over this gaol, at my second visit, and humanely promised to represent its state, with my remarks, to his Brother Magistrates.

In the miserable gaol at *Dolgelly*, where every description of prisoners associate in a small court of 36 feet by 28 feet, I saw a poor man who had been confined for a debt of 27l. 5s. 6d nearly 19 years; he was upwards of 80; and his wife, older than himself, was with him; they were carding and spinning, by which they earned about threepence a day each, which, with the parish allowance of 2s. a week (formerly 1s. 6d.) to *him*, was all they had to live upon. As he could not speak English, I am not acquainted with the particulars of his case; but the gaoler informed me, some years ago, he was at the point of starving; and

and that one David Davis, a debtor, died in that prison, Dec. 1800, after a confinement of 14 years.

The prison at *Cardigan* is on a good plan, if its uses were not perverted; the central, or inspection room, instead of being the residence of the gaoler, was filled with corn, and two men threshing in it. Geese, ducks, and poultry in general, being kept in the courts, I was not surprised at the filthy state in which I found it. No water but what is fetched by the keepers from a well at the distance of a quarter of a mile.

At *Caermarthen* gaol, there is a very long range of excellent work-rooms, but no employment for the prisoners. A well is sunk in the court, and there is a reservoir to supply the prison; but, having been out of repair four months, the prisoners have been without that very necessary article during this period, except what they buy at a half-penny a jug-full. The women convicts were covered with filth and rags (a more squalid set of miserable objects I never saw, except in Scotland); one of them apparently in a dying state, totally incapable of helping herself; without medical assistance, though frequently requested; the surgeon not having been in the gaol for two months, and the keeper himself sick and in bed: those that were in a tolerable state of health prayed most fervently, that Government would send them away, without regarding whither, provided they could get out of this miserable place. Vaughan Horton, esq. one of the magistrates, humanely accompanied me, the next day, at my request, to visit this scene of distress; and obligingly said he would order medical assistance to the sick immediately, and lay my remarks before the Justices at the Session, and the Judge at the Assize. One of the convicts, who had been two years under sentence of transportation, had a young child, of which, she says, the late gaoler is the father; a similar instance I met with at Dover town gaol, in my visit the 19th of Sept. 1801. In this prison *(Caermarthen)* is a man confined for a debt of 18*l.* 10*s.*; he was security for another for the payment of twenty-four shillings, and said he thought it had been paid; the law expences have increased an original debt of 24*s.* to 18*l.* 10*s.*; and hence it is probable that he may remain many years, perhaps his whole life, in prison, for a paltry debt originally not his own!!!

At *Haverford West* the felons dungeons, which are each 12 feet by 6 feet 9 inches, are three steps under ground; and as there are no bedsteads, the straw lies on the floor, which is very damp. The gaoler told me that ten prisoners had been crowded together for a month in *one* of the dungeons. All descriptions of prisoners associate here together in one common court yard.

Penzance. The prison of the Hundred of *Penwith*, is an appurtenance to the manor of *Connerton*, which is the property of Lord Arundel, who, in right of the manor, is bound to provide such prison. This right is delegated by his lordship to his steward, or to his bailiff, who gives security for the safe custody of all prisoners confined there for debt, taking the whole responsibility upon himself. This wretched prison, which is in the back yard of a public house, is about 12 feet square and 6 feet high, with a necessary in one corner, the floor extremely damp, and paved with stones like the middle of the street, without a fire-place, and lighted and ventilated by one small iron-grated window, without casement or glass to keep out the cold. No court-yard. No water. In December 1801, two debtors, viz. Nicholas Basset and Thomas Nicholas were released from this miserable gaol by our Society*, after suffering twelve months imprisonment. The average num-

* For the relief of prisoners confined for small debts.

ber

ber of debtors committed to this prison is about 10 or 12 in the year. The last wretched inhabitant was Thomas Hoskin, farmer, of Madron parish, aged 64; he was committed the 25th of March 1803, for a debt of 20l. or thereabouts, and released the 6th of May following. There is no allowance even of bread, so that, if his friends and some neighbours had not been charitable, he must have perished with hunger. He never but *once* was let out for fresh air, and then only for *half an hour*, to speak with his children. The gaoler lives half a mile off, so that, in case of sudden illness or fire, he might have perished before relief could come; his provisions were given to him through the centre bars of the small iron-grated window (which are five inches asunder) so the keeper had no occasion to come near. He had a bed supplied him by his friends, but must otherwise have slept on the scanty pittance of straw on the floor, and, notwithstanding his bed, the prison was terribly cold even in April and May. The place in which it is situated is a yard for horses, and where twenty horses are crammed on market days: and T. Hoskin declares, that the damp of the floor, and the stench of the privies and horse-yard, so affected his health at the time, that he feels the fatal effects to this day. He complains of a cold, and oppression at the breast in breathing, so that he cannot walk half a mile in an *hour* upon rising ground without frequent stopping to take breath. Before he was put in prison he was as strong as most men of his age: but he verily believes that his confinement there will *shorten his days*. A respectable clergyman of the neighbourhood thus expresses himself to me on this subject: "This man, for a debt unavoidably contracted, an honest, working, good man, but unfortunate, was put in a worse place than he would have been if by any crime he had deserved imprisonment in the county gaol. He is a man, to my knowledge of good character; and he is now pale and haggard, and strangely altered for the worse."

Struck with compassion for the sufferings of this unfortunate man, a benevolent lady * frequently sent him broth; but the space betwixt the bars (5 inches) was too small to admit of a middle-sized basin.

I cannot conclude my account of this prison without expressing my grateful sense of the honour conferred upon me by the acting Magistrates for this division, by their vote of thanks politely transmitted to me by their clerk, and for the great attention paid to my remarks on prisons and prisoners.

Penzance *Borough Gaol*, (or as it is generally and more properly called, the "Black Hole,") is a dark room with a double door at the end of the corn market, a great part of which is not of sufficient height for the prisoner to stand upright in. Straw on the floor. The only light or ventilation it receives is from an aperture 12 inches by 5½, which opens to the staircase, and, being a borrowed light, serves just to make *darkness visible*. The annoyance of the rats in this place is terrible; so that the wretched prisoner, ever on the watch, may perhaps doze in feverish anxiety, but never knows the balm of peaceful sleep. A poor wretch, I was informed, died in it some years ago; and that another had suffered very much from the rats. I cannot close this gloomy account without doing justice to the County Magistrates of Bodmin, Exeter, Winchester, Derby, Dorchester, Shrewsbury, Hereford †, &c. which I have visited in *this tour*.

* Mrs. Pascoe.

† Hereford. The sick in this prison are as well taken care of, as if in an hospital, the county Magistrates having liberally vested ample powers with the surgeon (Mr. Cam) not only with respect to medicine and diet, but likewise cloathing; and every page of the prison books bears record to his attention and humanity, as well as to the zeal and piety of the exemplary chaplain the Rev. Mr. Underwood.

the

the excellent management of whoſe priſons are depicted in every countenance of thoſe who inhabit them; nor muſt I forget the politeneſs of the Mayor of Penzance, who aſſured me, he would lay my remarks before the Corporation, and exert his influence to get a *new priſon* built, which, he ſaid, had been *talked* of for many years. And that this will be carried into effect, I have the moſt flattering and well-grounded hope, as the revenue of the Corporation is 600l. *per annum.*

I am, my dear ſir, with great reſpect, your moſt obliged and faithful humble ſervant,

JAS. NEILD.

Dr. Lettſom, London.

Mr. URBAN, *Baldock, March* 17.

ADMITTING the late meteor to have moved parallel to the horizon, and in a rectilinear courſe, at leaſt during the time of obſervation; the following obſervations made at two places whoſe latitude and longitude are known, and which do not lay within the plane of its tract, will furniſh ſufficient *data* for determining its perpendicular altitude, and likewiſe the direction of its courſe.

If a perſon ſtanding in a certain ſpot obſerved the meteor in a line with the tops, or any other conſpicuous parts, or two fixed objects, ſuch as trees, houſe-corners, chimneys, &c. &c. he muſt afterward with a quadrant and compaſs, or any other mathematical inſtruments uſed for taking angles, take the altitude and bearings of theſe two objects from the above ſpot, noting the obſervations by firſt and ſecond. Theſe being obtained, will be ſufficient for aſcertaining its zenith diſtance, or altitude, when neareſt the zenith, and likewiſe the direction of its courſe. The zenith diſtance and the direction of its courſe being obtained, we ſhall now be enabled to find the parallactic $\angle$ or $\angle$ at the meteor, ſubtended by a line drawn from one of the places perpendicular to the vertical plane of the meteor's tract; and then, after the ſolution of a ſpherical and two or three plain triangles, we ſhall obtain its perpendicular altitude.

If any of your readers can furniſh me with the above requiſites, I will gladly calculate the meteor's altitude, and point out the method of ſolution, which cannot clearly be done without a diagram.

I can but remark, that a prolix deſcription is given for finding the altitude and bearing of a meteor in the Monthly Magazine, vol. XVII. p. 6, (neither of which appear to me to be of any utility in determining its real altitude in miles, &c. a circumſtance more to be deſired, than merely knowing in what parts of the heavens it attracted the notice of the obſerver) that "one gentleman ſuppoſes the apparent diameter of the late meteor to have ſubtended an arch of 20°!!!" nearly 40 times the apparent diameter of the Moon!!!

Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 4.

THE following attempt of a Latin Tranſlation of Monſieur Benſerade's Epigram on his Bed may, perhaps, be acceptable.

M. BENSERADE A SON LIT.

Théâtre des ris, et des pleurs;
Lit! où je nais, et où je meurs;
Tu nous fais voir comment voiſins
Sont nos plaiſirs et nos chagrins.

Dr. Johnſon has tranſlated it thus:

In bed we laugh, in bed we cry;
In bed we're born, in bed we die;
The near approach a bed doth ſhow
Of human bliſs to human woe.

(Works, I. 164.)

Perhaps the ſame may be given in Latin thus:

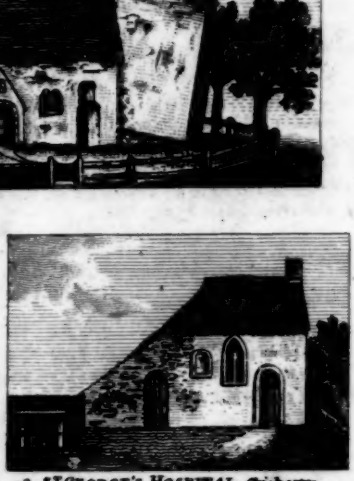
Et riſus atque fletus,
Et vita mortsque, lecti
Ejuſdem utraque fructus;
Mortalium voluptas
Cognata quàm dolori
Aptè docebit lectus. I. W.

*** Dr. MONTUCCI's communication came too late for this month; but ſhall be properly noticed in our next.

Gent. Mag. March 1804. Pt. 1. p. 201.

1. PUXTON, N. Somersetshire.

2. ARUNDEL CASTLE.



3. ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Chichester.

4. BROADWATER, Sussex, S.W.

Mr. URBAN, *Banwell, Jan.* 26.

IN *Plate I. fig.* 1. is a ſlight but accurate ſketch of the pariſh church of Puxton in Somerſetſhire. I have collected the following particulars of the church and pariſh, which you may rely on to be authentic. The tower overhangs its baſe conſiderably towards the Weſt, and has been in that ſituation time immemorial; it appears very likely to me from the conſtruction of this Tower (it being very large and ſtrongly built in proportion to its preſent height) that it was originally ornamented with a ſpire or ſteeple; and probably the weight of ſuch ſpire occaſioned the ſinking of the foundation of the tower, and thereby cauſed it to verge from the true perpendicular; and it is likely the ſpire was taken down on that account, but of this there is no record or tradition. The tower is at preſent covered with a lead ſpire roof, ſurmounted with a gilded cock. The roof of the church is covered with Corniſh tile or ſlate. Over the porch at the North entrance of this church is a coat of arms cut in a kind of freeſtone, but now ſo much defaced by whitewaſh and the weather, that it cannot, for a certainty, be ſaid what the arms were; the date, however, beneath the ſhield of thoſe arms, is very legible, and appears to be, 1557 *(ſee the Plate)*; but from the general appearance of this building, I am inclined to think it of much older date than the time of Mary the Firſt; the above date probably was ſet up when the Church underwent repairs. There is a tradition current with the inhabitants of the pariſh, that there were formerly five bells in the tower: at preſent, however, there are but *two* only, which are ſaid to be the firſt and fifth of the original peal.

The pews or ſeats in the church are of the rudeſt workmanſhip imaginable, being of oak rough-hewn from the tree. The pulpit is covered with a handſome dark green velvet cloth, on which is embroidered in ſilver letters, "Holyneſs to the Lord;" and from the uncouth make of the letters it appears to be antient. On the right-hand ſide of the pulpit, is fixed in the wall an iron frame, ſaid to have been a ſtand for one of thoſe hour-glaſſes alluded to by Butler in his Hudibras,

> As gifted Brethren preaching by
> A carnal Hour-glaſs do imply.

Thoſe hour-glaſſes in the puritanical days of Cromwell were made uſe of by the Preachers, who on firſt getting into the pulpit, and naming the text, turned up the glaſs, and if the ſermon did not hold till the glaſs was out, it was ſaid by the congregation that the Preacher was lazy; and if he continued to preach much longer, they would yawn and ſtretch, and by theſe ſigns ſignify to the Preacher that they began to be weary of his diſcourſe, and wanted to be diſmiſſed. Thoſe hour-glaſſes remained in many pariſh churches of this kingdom till within a few years; and no doubt many of them ſtill remain *.—So much for fanaticiſm.

The name of this place was antiently written Pokereleſtone, as appears by old deeds and writings. The pariſh adjoins to Banwell Bruton; and the church is ſaid to have been formerly a chapel of eaſe to Banwell. The preſentation of the church is in the Dean and Chapter of the Holy Trinity in Briſtol; but the impropriate tithes, which belonged heretofore to the Abbey of Bruton, at preſent belong to John Lenthall, eſq. of Oxfordſhire, a deſcendant of Lenthall, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in the Long Parliament.

The manor of Puxton lately belonged to the Hon. James Everard Arundell, of Aſhcombe, in the county of Wilts, in right of his wife Anne (before her marriage Anne Wyndham, only child of John Wyndham, eſq. of the Cloſe of New Sarum); but is now the property of William Wyndham, eſq. of Dinton, near Hindon. In this pariſh is an annual fair (heretofore held on Trinity Monday, but altered about five years ago to Whit Tueſday) for ſheep and cattle.

B. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Arundel, Jan.* 30.

IN vol. LXIV. p. 697, you gave a view of Arundel Caſtle as it then appeared. I have incloſed you a ſmall though very correct view of the Caſtle, from the ſame point of view, as it NOW appears. *fig.* 2; the engraving of which will oblige your readers in this neighbourhood. Have alſo incloſed a very indifferent drawing of Broadwater church, *fig.* 3. which, if you think it worth engraving, is much at your ſervice. The faſhionable watering-place of Worthing

* See Numbers, Part I. Cent. 3. n. 1061, 1062; and the note thereto ſubjoined.

is in this pariſh, which has of late been much frequented by thoſe that prefer retirement and the beſt ſands on the coaſt for the purpoſe of riding or walking. The famous fortification called CISSBURY is alſo in this pariſh, which perhaps ſome of your correſpondents can give ſome account of. Mr. Shaw, in the "Topographer," gives ſome account of the church; to which I can only add, that in the chancel there is a beautiful braſs of a prieſt under a moſt beautiful canopy, and the monument of Lord De Clifford, who reſided at Offington, in this pariſh, now the ſeat of William Margeſſon, eſq.

Yours, &c. SIDNEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

THE incloſed drawing (*fig.* 3.) repreſents a ſmall building, which ſtands about 50 yards beyond an obeliſk erected to mark the boundary of the juriſdiction of the city of Chicheſter, by the ſide of the road which leads from thence to Arundel. There are no traces left to give any idea of its having ever been a large place; but no doubt, from the nature of its inſtitution, it muſt formerly have been of conſiderable ſize: it now bears merely the appearance of a ſmall thatched cottage, and is, I believe, inhabited as ſuch. On the left-hand ſide of the window, in a niche in the wall, is an inſcription denoting for what purpoſe it was erected, and which declares it to be of great antiquity. It is as follows;

"Theſe are the ſacred remains of St. George's Hoſpital, which was founded in the reign of Henry I. for the reception of perſons afflicted with the leproſy."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 28.

IN the beginning of winter, in the year 1797, ſo remarkable an inſtance of refraction (for ſuch I ſuppoſe it to have been) occurred to my notice, that I thought it proper to note down ſome particulars of it at the time, and now ſend them to you for inſertion in the Magazine. It was, I think, in the month of October, or beginning of November, on a dark, ſtill, and hazy day, that this phænomenon preſented itſelf. I was walking to my little pariſh of Kington in Worceſterſhire, from Hadbury, where I then reſided: I had juſt paſſed the village of Aberton, and arrived in the middle of a large field, a little to the North of that village. Aberton ſtands on a conſiderable eminence, with a ſteep aſcent on the Southern ſide, and a very gentle declivity on that where I then was; ſo that there was a conſiderable hill between me and the object which ſo unexpectedly preſented itſelf. Many high trees likewiſe ſurround that village on every ſide, which add conſiderably to the height of the ſkreen towards the South. Accidentally turning round, and looking back, I was aſtoniſhed by the appearance of a very high hill, ſeen with tolerable diſtinctneſs, with incloſures, woods, and numerous inequalities, in a place where I was abſolutely certain no ſuch thing in reality exiſted: viz. over the tops of the trees which ſhaded the village. I was well aware that the hill, or rather mountain, called Breedon, lay exactly in that direction; but, from long acquaintance with the ſpot, I knew it was very far beneath my viſible horizon in that quarter, and, in fact, could not be ſeen at all, till one began to deſcend the hill on the Southern ſide of the village. I could not for ſome time perſuade myſelf but that the atmoſphere was then denſe enough, ſomehow or other, to reflect objects before me on the North; which were low hills little reſembling the majeſtic appearance behind me. Of this remarkable appearance I pretend not to aſſign any cauſe. Was it poſſible the *refraction* of the lower part of the atmoſphere could then be ſo great as to elevate an object, not at all diſcernible without it, more than 30 degrees above its real ſituation? I did not, I now much regret, ſo particularly notice the *diviſions*, &c. of the phænomenon as to be able to aſcertain whether they were the ſame with thoſe on Breedon, or not: that might have decided the point at once, and proved it to have been a degree of atmoſpheric refraction ſuperior, I think, to any on record.

Yours, &c. W. T.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 4.

IN the new edition of Chatterton's Poems, by Meſſrs. Southey and Coule, the latter Editor begins his criticiſm on the De Burgham pedigree, vol. II. p. 456, with affirming, that "no ſuch perſon as Simon de Seyncte Lyze, alias Senliz, came to England with William the Conqueror, as appears from an examination of the liſt of names ſtill extant." In contradiction of this aſſertion, the name of "Sent Les"

Les" appears in Holinſhed, and "Seint Les," as Stow ſpells it, in the Roll of Battle Abbey, as it is found in Fuller's Church Hiſtory, p. 160. The Editor continues to accuſe Chatterton of a ſecond miſtake "in affirming that this Senliz was created Earl of Northampton, by William, after the execution of the former Earl of that name;" which he ſays "is contrary to expreſs and acknowledged fact." A note is added, which proves that Oſbert de Arden, ſon of Turchil de Warwick, was the progenitor of the Compton family, but not that Arden himſelf was Earl of Northampton.

In Bolton's Extinct Peerage, p. 206, we find that "in 1066, at the coming in of William I. Waldeof was Earl of Northumberland, and, in 1068, was made Earl of Northampton;" and, p. 204, in 1072, Waldeof the ſon of Waldeof was reſtored to his father's honours, but dying, in 1075, without any male heir, "Simon St. Lis, having married Maud the daughter of Waldeof, was made Earl of Northampton and Huntingdon, by William I." Chatterton's miſtake, therefore, is in ſtating that St. Lis was created Earl of Northampton upon the attainder of Waldeof; but he is correct in the date of his creation, and in affirming that he came into England with the Conqueror, if we can depend on the Roll of Battle Abbey.

This is not intended to invalidate the many arguments which the ingenious Editor has brought forward to prove the forgeries of the unfortunate Chatterton; but to point out a miſtake which might have been eaſily avoided.

Mr. Tyrwhitt's note on the uſe of the verb *han*, in the ſingular number, is inſerted vol. ii, p. 265, though Chatterton has been defended in your Magazine for Auguſt 1790, p. 691. It is doubtful, however, whether *han* was ever uſed for *had*, as in vol. iii. p. 345.

Has it been remarked, that a John de Canynges was Prior of a Monaſtery in Abingdon, in 1321? Riley's Placita, p. 392. C. S.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 6.

AN ingenious author, Mr. King, in his "Munimenta Antiqua," vol. II. obſerves, by the few remains of Roman arches in Britain he is led to enquire into the date of the invention of the arch, which he aſſerts did not long precede Julius Cæſar. It is ſtated alſo, that there were no arches in Solomon's Temple, and no mention of arches made by Homer; no arches in the Egyptian Temples or Pyramids, nor in the Penſile Gardens at Babylon, nor in the antient Indoo buildings, nor in the Ruins of Perſepolis, nor at Athens, nor in the Temples of Epheſus and Peſtum; that the arch was invented by Archimedes, and uſed in Rome juſt before the Auguſtan age. From the ravages of time, the ſtill greater ravages and deſtruction committed alſo by the hands of furious Conquerors, added to other barbarities of every deſcription; repairs that enſued in ſucceeding ages to ſuch buildings, of which only inconſiderable fragments now remain, and the repairs poſſibly differing eſſentially from the original mode of conſtruction, of what, even now, is beheld with aſtoniſhed wonder! conjecture is at a ſtand how to receive Mr. King's novel doctrine. Is it poſſible to ſuppoſe that the properties of the arch, the foundation of geometrical demonſtration, ſhould have been unknown to Euclid, who taught nearly a century before Archimedes, and that the uſes of the arch, and its application ſo peculiarly fitted to the conſtruction of great works and public buildings, ſhould be unknown to, or its uſes neglected by, the Egyptian and Greek architects? Such are, if ſo, circumſtances ſcarcely to be credited. Whether or not the Egyptians, or rather the Greeks antecedent to, or in the time of Pericles, conſidered circular lines fitly ſuited to appear in their elevations as connected with forms incidental to the production of a chaſte compoſition in architecture, is a queſtion that naturally ariſes out of Mr. King's opinions, and is humbly ſubmitted to the various conſiderations of your many intelligent correſpondents; hoping the ſubject, which is curious, may receive ample diſcuſſion, will much gratify many, as well as Mr. Urban's

CONSTANT READER.

EPITAPHS IN GAMLINGAY,

(concluded from vol. LXXIII. p. 711.)

"ORATE pro animâ Thomæ Oliver, nup. perſonæ Medietatis Eccl'ie de Gamlingay, qui obiit 2° die Septembris, Anno D'ni 1300. Animæ propicietur miſericors Deus."

"Orate ſpecialiter de vol'e pro animâ d'ni Joh'is Bradſhaw, quondam boni recto-

iis

ris hujus Eccl'ie, qui obiit die ult' Aprilis, A° D'ni MCCCC, cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen."

"Pray for the foul of Nicolas Confaunts, Maft. of Arts, late parfon of this church, which deceafed the 29th of May, in the year of our Lord God 1559, on whofe foul Jefus have mercy. Amen."

"Hic jacet Joh'es Palmer, al' dict. Fifher, et Johanna ux. ejus, qui quidem Joh'es obiit die menfis Julii, A° D'ni 1484, quor' animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

In the North tranfept, upon a fair marble, are engraven the portrait of a man and his wife, with their arms.

"Hic jacet Walterus Taglard et Margareta ux. ejus . . . . . d'ns Walt. obiit 18 die Januarii. A. D. 1476, quor' animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

N. B. Thefe Taglards were men of rank, and held lands of good value of the feveral manors of this town.

Arms, Quarterly, 1ft and 4th, a crofs patonce counterchanged Sable; 2d and 3d, a tower triple-towered between 5 efcallops as above.

"Hic jacet Walterius Aydrefs, et Margareta ux. ejus, qui obiit 20 die Decembris, A. D'ni 1446, quor' animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

The above fix inferiptions are fo mutilated that they are not now to be read. This account was taken from a MS. written in the reign of James I.

"Here lieth Thomas Sclater, fon of Edward and Frances, natus 3d September 1695; renatus 7th January 1696; *Dii teftant horæ*; et

"Edward the fon of Edward Sclater and Frances his wife, who was born the 25th of Auguft, and died the 25th of October 1688. *Sic nafcentes morimur.*"

There are feveral other inferiptions in the church, of lefs conſequence.

In the church windows, and other parts, are thefe arms,

Argent, 10 Torteaux, *Babington*—The fame with a label of 5 points.

Argent, a chief Azure, a lion rampant, crowned over all, *St. George.*

Argent, a fefs endented between 6 efcallops Azure, *Engaine.*

Argent, a fefs between 6 annulets Gules, *Avenal.*

Argent, a crofs Gules, *St. George* for England.

Argent, a crofs engrailed Gules between 4 water budgets Sable, *Boucher.*

Sable, a tower triple-towered between 5 efcallops, 2 in chief, 3 in bafe, Argent; *Taglard.*

There was formerly a religious gild or fraternity in this church, ſtyled Fraternitas de Gam'gay, and Fraternitas Eccleſiæ de Gam', having ſeveral parcels of land within the manor of Morton. They had likewiſe a Brotherhood hall and cloſe thereto belonging.

The rectory belongs to Merton College; and the vicarage to the Biſhop of Ely. The late vicar, the Rev. Mr. Turnough, was a worthy man, and an honour to his ſacred function; and to him I am much obliged for a great deal of the above account.

M. Rugeley.

Mr. Urban, *Bamffshire, Feb.* 11.

I HAVE for many years been delighted with your valuable Magazine; you will therefore excuſe me for mentioning that I ſuſpect your correſpondent S. C. is *no Farmer.* To be ſure, Mr. Urban, we honeſt farmers are *far North* where I now ſit; but we have read *Gray's celebrated Elegy*; and it was declared at laſt night's club, that honeſt Gray was right, S. C. *no Farmer.*

When *we* talk of breaking up a field, it is with *the plough*; of courſe, the *furrow breaks the ſtubborn glebe*; the harrow being after that applied to meliorate the ground, or cover up the ſeed. I am, with reſpect, Mr. Urban,

Yours, &c. F. G.

Mr. Urban, *March* 12.

I REQUEST of you the inſertion of the following obſervations and remarks, if you ſhould deem them worthy of appearing in your valuable Magazine.

One of your correſpondents, among the laſt month's obſervations, viz. "On the progreſs of ſeveral important national works carried and now carrying on," very properly obſerves, that thoſe of the Weſt India Docks deſerve the higheſt encomium. I perfectly agree with him in the whole that he has ſaid of them; having, with great pleaſure, minutely ſurveyed the whole of the warehouſes; enquired into the regulations eſtabliſhed therein; the dock for the reception of the ſhips; the baſin; the excavation going on for the reception of outward-bound ſhips; and the canal forming near to this, by the Corporation of the city of London, for all ſorts of veſſels to paſs through, if preferred

ferred to failing round the Isle of Dogs, on the payment of a trifling toll.

He also remarks that "no fires are allowed within the walls of the dock." This may be a pleasing reflection to the West India merchant, that no accident by fire can possibly happen either to the warehouses or to the cargoes deposited therein; but it is a most petrifying one to the officers starving at their desks! Here, I beg leave to ask the West India Company, why safe and commodious compting-houses were not constructed, adjoining to each of the warehouses (but not under the same roof), and the fire-places so disposed of as to exclude every possible means of fire communicating to the warehouses?

Although, in the original plan, no provision of this nature was made, which is much to be wondered at, it will still be an easy matter now to construct them, so as to become ornaments to the buildings, a comfort to the officers employed therein, and safe from fire.

I further beg leave to ask the Directors of the West India Docks, whether the noble and extensive buildings of *Somerset Place*, the *Bank of England*, and many, many other public buildings which I could enumerate, do not contain valuables equal to those which are or may be deposited in the West India warehouses? or whether the materials and construction of those are not more valuable than these last mentioned buildings? yet the gentlemen employed therein have fires or stoves allowed them in their departments! If so, I then plead strongly that the dock officers ought to be indulged in like manner with one of the essentials of life, Fire! of which they are most unfeelingly deprived.

When I visited the Docks, all the officers with whom I conversed complained heavily of this deprivation, but hoped, one day or another, the Directors would render their situations more comfortable than they now are. I felt for them most sensibly, as the day I was there was intensely cold; which, in a great degree, prompted me to become a scribbler in their behalf, and hope my scribbling will not be in vain.

The Gentlemen who have imposed these rigorous privations, it is fair to conclude, do not pass the winter in their compting-houses without fire; nor, perhaps, were they without fires in their apartments at the time the Act was framing, and the unfeeling clause, of which I complain, added, of excluding fires at the West India Docks!

Let us, in all our proceedings through life, Mr. Urban, feel for others as we would wish them to feel for us, *i. e.* in a due proportion to their situations in life; otherwise, we shall justly merit censure, a natural consequence.

How pleasant a thing it is to be deservedly spoken well of; for by contributing to the ease and comfort of those in subordinate situations with whom we are connected, and who, by contributing to our increase of wealth, demand indulgences of a something similar nature to those which we are enjoying ourselves.

If, on the other hand, these kind of considerations for deserving men are paid no attention to, and an unfeeling tenour of conduct marks the words and actions of our employers, they become unfeeling task-masters, and their business is proceeded in with murmurs and complaints.

I have every reason to think that, if these trifling observations should meet the eyes of the present Chairman, a gentleman for whom the writer has the greatest respect, the hardships of which the Dock officers complain will most undoubtedly be redressed.

Yours, &c. PERAMBULATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 24.*

AS the History of Cornwall by Mr. Polwhele* (for whom, as my Pastor and an Historian I have very great respect), will be read by sailors and every body, and that your Magazine is read by all ranks, I request you will make public a little correction, on which, perhaps, the reverend author had not ready means of information. In the 1st volume, p. 184, speaking of the river Hoyl, he says, "The sea forms a bar at its mouth, over which ships of 80 and 100 tons only can come in at the height of a spring-tide." So it formerly was: but, within the last 8 or 10 years, ships of 150 to 200 tons come in and discharge their cargoes as in a mill-pool, on a very moderate spring-tide, or even a tolerably high neap; and a few ships of 200 and 300 tons have so done, and even one of 500.

It is not quite correct to say *there is a*

* See our Review of it, p. 233.

bar,

bar, becauſe the water is always deepeſt on the outſide; and what has been called the bar is really the ſandy ſhore on each ſide of the river's mouth.

There is alſo a little overſight in p. 187: "The tide is later than at London-bridge by 1 hour and 55 minutes." The fact is, that in Hoyle the tide is 9 hours earlier than at London-bridge.

It may have eſcaped the ingenious author, that all the coaſts of Cornwall were accurately ſurveyed, and charts made, under the direction of the Admiralty, ſome few years ſince.

Yours, &c. CORNUBIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 17.

THE enquirers after the French Prophets alluded to in p. 229 of your *laſt* volume, may receive further ſatisfaction from a peruſal of the following paſſage, copied from a note on Smollett's Hiſtory of England, under the year 1707:

"Three Camiſars or Proteſtants having made their eſcape, and repaired to London, acquired, about this time, the appellation of French Prophets, from their enthuſiaſtic geſticulations, effuſions, and convulſions; and even formed a ſect of their countrymen. The French refugees, ſcandalized at their behaviour, and authorized by the Biſhop of London, as ſuperior of the French congregations, reſolved to enquire into the miſſion of theſe pretended prophets, whoſe names were Elias Marions, John Cavallier, and Durand Fage. They were declared impoſtors and counterfeits. Notwithſtanding this deciſion, which was confirmed by the biſhops, they continued their aſſemblies in Soho under the countenance of Sir Richard Bulkley and John Lacy. They reviled the miniſters of the Eſtabliſhed Church; they denounced judgements againſt the city of London, and the whole Britiſh nation; and publiſhed their predictions, compoſed of unintelligible jargon. Then they were proſecuted, at the expence of the French Churches, as diſturbers of the public peace, and falſe prophets. They were ſentenced to pay a fine of twenty marks each, and ſtand twice on a ſcaffold with papers on their breaſts denoting their offence: a ſentence which was executed accordingly at Charing-croſs and the Royal Exchange."

Permit me to add a few obſervations reſulting from a peruſal of your firſt number of the *preſent* year.

P. 21. The Bampton Lectures for 1789 and 1797 were before pointed out in p. 460 of the volume referred to, which brings them down from the firſt inſtitution in 1780 to 1800 inclusive. The lectures *immediately* preceding and ſucceeding 1802 are not noticed by your correſpondent; who, with other writers on the ſubject of "Free Schools" in your *laſt* volume, may perhaps not diſlike to be referred to an octavo tract, conſiſting of 112 pages, printed at the Theatre in Oxford, 1678, intituled "Conſiderations concerning Free Schools, as ſettled in England," by Chriſtopher Waſe; whoſe other publications are alluded to in p. 228, col. 2, of *that* volume; but this tract does not appear among the articles under his name in the Bodleian Catalogue.

P. 51. col. 1. Had your Reviewer recurred to pp. 410, 411, of your *laſt* volume, he would have been convinced that in line *penult.*, *here*, we ſhould read "1800," and "Part III," and in l. *ult.* "XX." In l. *penult.* alſo *here* eraſe "vol. LXX."

P. 86, col. 1, l. 21. Inſtead of "William Baſſet," we ſhould ſurely read "Walter Bagot."

P. 88. In 1782 a "Sermon upon the Anniverſary of the Reſtoration" was printed at Glouceſter, and "publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Dean and Chapter, &c. by the Rev. Thomas Stock, A. M. Head Maſter of the Grammar School at Glouceſter, and late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford;" with Illuſtrations by Dean Tucker. Was not the worthy Divine recorded in your Obituary *here*, the ſame perſon?

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 2.

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your excellent and intelligent correſpondents, if they will inform me whether Capt. Woodes Rogers, who voyaged to the South Seas, was deſcended from the Shropſhire or Devonſhire family of that name; or what arms he bore on his ſhield?

In turning over Wood's Athenæ Oxon. I find that John Birkinghead publiſhed a poem called "The Jolt," on occaſion of Oliver Cromwell's being thrown from his coach-box "at what time," in the author's words, "and he would needs forſooth, for recreation-ſake, drive the coach himſelf to Hyde-park, drawn by ſix German horſes." We all remember Buonaparte's late overthrow, and cannot but be ſtruck with this extraordinary coincidence in the lives of two men who have been ſo much compared. Buonaparte's upſet, we ſhall recollect, was becauſe he fancied

cied himſelf a ſufficient coachman to manage Engliſh horſes. Perhaps ſome one of your friends might give us a poem on ſuch a ſubject, not inferior to our old acquaintance John Birkinghead. I wiſh I could predict that this was only a prelude to a greater overthrow. Then perhaps too I might expect that this poem would be but the ground-work of another, with far more ample and glorious matter to enlarge upon. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 15.

TO the Topographical Deſcription of WITHAM in Berkſhire, inſerted in your Miſcellany for Auguſt 1797, permit me to make the following additions. E. H.

P. 651. WITHAM, q. Wiðig ham, or the Village among the Willows, from its ſituation on the brink of a river.

The extract from Domeſday in p. 652 is faulty; as a more accurate enquiry has convinced me that it is deſcribed under the name of WINTEHAM, when it was held of the Monaſtery of St. Nicholas, Abingdon, by HUBERT. See Domeſday, I. fol. 58. b.

P. 653. To the account of *Anthony Hodges* the following anecdote may be added, from one of Tom Hearne's manuſcripts in the Bodleian. "Parſon Hodges, of Wightham, made a bargain with thoſe he married, that if they did not repent in a year's time, they ſhould preſent him with a pair of gloves. Accordingly, one couple that he married did not repent in that time, and therefore they preſented him with a pair of gloves made of the ſkin of a lamprey, which occaſioned theſe verſes;

"Has Rectori dant nubentes
Anno poſt non pœnitentes
Chirotheças nuptiales.
Quis oſtendet mihi tales?"

After William More, M. A. add, *William Tilly*, D. D. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, and Chaplain to Montague Earl of Abingdon, occurs Rector of Witham, 1709. His ſermons are enumerated in Cooke's Preacher's Aſſiſtant, vol. II. p. 339. He printed a Speech on Dr. Turner's death, 1714; and a Book of Devotions, dedicated to the Counteſs of Abingdon.

Ib. When gathering materials for the Account of Witham, I was not aware that the Witham inſcription, cut 1730, by order of Montague Earl of Abingdon, had been extracted from Leland's Itinerary, vol. IV. page 5. Whence it appears that *Robert de Wightham* died in 1406; and that the names of his ſeven daughters were, "Marie, Elizabeth, Elianore, Caterine, Margaret, Felice, and Agnes." It is ſingular that Mr. Aſhmole, in his Hiſtory of Berkſhire, ſhould have preſerved no more of the old inſcription than

"....filia dicta Ricardi Wyghthan qui obiit....
Quorum animabus ꝓpicietur Deus, Amen."

when, according to the inſcription of 1730, enough then remained to ſhew that *Agnes* wife of *William Browning*, of Sareſdon, in Oxfordſhire, with *Robert*, *Juliana*, and *Richard de Wightham*, were there buried.

Of the battle fought between Offa and Kinewulf, at the time that Witham Caſile fell into the hands of the former, I ſhall add a few particulars. Tradition repreſents one of the armies (perhaps that of Kinewulf) to have been drawn up on the Northern declivity of Cumnor Hill, on what is now called Sandfield (where Hearne mentions armour, ſwords, and human bones, to have been found*); and the other on the oppoſite declivity of Witham Hill, near the preſent deſolated village of Dane Court. A ſmall valley divided them. Here, ſaid my informer (an old inhabitant of Dane Court), the battle began, and thence "this piece had the name of *Holdesfield*." How much credit may be attached to this tradition, it is impoſſible to ſay; but hold in the Saxon language ſignifies a carcaſe; ſignificant, perhaps, of the ſlaughter made by Offa.

Mr. Warton (Hiſtory of Kiddington, p. 26.) repreſents Offa to have been "an encourager of arts and civilization, who ſoftened the ruggedneſs of a barbarous people." Nor was Kinewulf below him in the ſcale of civility. I have an antient MS. Chronicle of Glaſtonbury, in the hand-writing of brother John Merylynche, 1411, which gives the following character of him:

"Suſcepit regni gubernacula Kinuulfus. Clarus etille quidem mor' compoſito'ne milicieq; geſtis; ſc. uno ſolo adv'ſus Offam regem Mercior' prope beneſigtune p'lio iij^to, et viceſimo regni anno victus, m'tiſq; p'inde dampnis afflict^o fædo ecia' exitu finem vite fortitus. Nam cum vno & triginta annis nec ignave nec immodeſte regnaſſet; ſeu rer'

* Liber Niger Scaccarii, p. 569. 570.

glo-

gloria elatus quod nihil ſibi obviaturu' crederet; ſeu poſteritati ſue metuens, contra quam Kineardu' Sigebirhti fr'em increſcere cerneret, illum p'vincie terminos coegit exedere. Qui cedendum tempori ratus diſſimulato animo quaſi volens p'fugit. Mox cum furtivis conventiculis p'ditam imp'bor' manum contraxiſſet: ſolitudinem Regis auſpicatus nam animi cauſariis conceſſerat: cum expeditis eo ſup'uenit & ibi dum illu' alienis amoribus inſervientem audiſſet ex inſidiis domu' foris obſedit.

"Rex ancipiti diſcrimine p'motus eu' p'ſentib' ponderato conſilio, fores occluſit. Sperans latrones vel mulcere alloquio vel terrere imperio; cum neutrum p'ceſſeret ira p'citus in Kineardu' inſiliit, minimu'q; abſuit q'm vita privaret. Sc. a multitudine circu'ventus du' cedere dampnu' gloriæ arbitrat' morte' p'be ultus occubuit."

The hall in Witham Houſe no longer remains in its antient ſtate; though the ſhields in the great Weſt window are preſerved.

Seckworth, which Mr. Warton thought had ſome connection with Witham, is mentioned by Dr. Buckler, in Mr. Mores' Berkſhire Collections, p. 17.

In the 28th of Henry VIII. the farm of Sugworth or Seckworth (ſtill remaining at the edge of Botley) was granted by the Abbot and Convent of Abingdon to John Audelet and Catharine his wife. And in the 33d of Henry VIII. the King's Commiſſioners made a certificate of the free Chapel (for to ſuch had the church dwindled) of Seckworth It was then ſaid to be in the pariſh of Wytham, but is now eſteemed to be extra-parochial. Theſe deeds, with many others of greater curioſity, were, 1759, an heir-loom to the neighbouring vicarage of Cumnor; and, it is hoped, yet remain there. A few traces of Seckworth are ſtill viſible on the brink of the river parting off the territories of the Attrebatii and Dobuni.

To return, however, to *Witham*. The town ſeems originally to have been ſituate ſomewhat Northward of the preſent town, nigh to the mill; in Witham field, cloſe by the mill, the plough has frequently been hindered by ſmall maſſes of rubble ſtone, and other ſigns of foundations. With this too will agree the ſituation of the graves in the churchyard; which were always made in the moſt frequented quarter, with the view of reminding thoſe who paſſed, to pray for the welfare of the ſouls of their departed relations. They are here placed on the North ſide of the church; a ſufficient proof, that the notion of the South ſide's always having had the preference is a vulgar error.

The conjecture that the Church of Witham was originally built by the Monks of Abingdon ſeems confirmed by their Chartulary in the Cotton Library (Claud. c. IX. f. 110 b.), where King Edwy, in 955, is repreſented to have given them twenty cottages in *Hengeſteſtigs* (the Hinxeys), *Seouecamworthe* (Seckworth), and *Wihtham*, as members of Cumnor. This donation was confirmed in 968, by Edgar, who, aſſiſted by the clamours of Dunſtan and his friends, firſt deprived his brother of half his kingdom, and when melancholy brought him to the grave, ſeized the whole.

The manor-houſe of Witham, lately inhabited by the earl of Abingdon, was once in the poſſeſſion of the Harcourt family. Among the indefatigable Roger Dodſworth's Collections in the Bodleian Library is a volume of Wills, abridged from the originals in the Prerogative Office, London, 1661, where at fol. 49 b. we have the following:

"2 H. 7, 15 Sept. 1480. I Richard Harecourt *of Wigtham* com' Berks, knight, bequeth my body to be buryed in the Church of our Lady in the Abbey of Abbingdon. It' I bequeth to the Abbey of Abbend' all the lands and tenements in Tylgarſley & Fyrth to fynd a prieſt to pray for y^e ſoule of Edyth my late wief and Dame Kateryne my now wief. It'm. I *bequeth to the rep'acion of the Churche of Wyghtham* xxli. William Harecourt the Teſt. ſonne. The Teſt. had the Mannor of Wyghtham and Sowkeworth.

Proved 25 Oct. a° ſup'dco'

Ex off. Prerog. Lond. Reg. Logge, f. 204 b."

The lands and houſes at *Medley* (in the vicinity of Witham) were given to the Nuns of Godſtow in King Henry the Second's time, by Robert de Witham, who had three daughters who were nuns there*. This donation was afterwards confirmed by Vincent de Witham his ſon, who was otherwiſe a benefactor to the Nnnnery. Hearne,

* One of this family, Agnes de Witham, became Abbeſs, 1415.

in

MVS:DA:AVBANV:GVG:IAI:
IAV:
DA:SALMA:
GVI:

in one of his publications (I think the third volume of William of Newbridge) writes, "The Wighthams were perſons of note and diſtinction. Roſamund was well acquainted in the family, and ſhe received ſignal favours from it: ſhe became acquainted there by her intereſt with the nuns of Godſtowe."

At the Reformation, when the Lincoln Dioceſe was diſmembered, Medley was appropriated to the Biſhoprick of Oxford. A handſome manſion was afterwards erected here, the remains of which are yet viſible. It was engraved in a quarto plate by Dr. Richard Rawlinſon.

I have now only to add, that *Whitam* occurs in the very antient Map of England engraved in Mr. Gough's Britiſh Topography; that Hearne (Liber Niger Scaccarii, p. 591) mentions the finding of coins where Witham Caſtle ſtood; and that on the oppoſite ſide of the Glouceſter road to that on which the remains of Witham Caſtle are, at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, is an artificial hill, called Beacon Hill. On this hill, when commotions of the ſtate were more frequent than at preſent, a beacon was erected, which faced another upon Faringdon Hill. E. H.

Mr. URBAN, *B. M. Feb.* 26.

THE following notes from Brent Broughton are from Harl. MS. 6829, f. 311.

This curious MS. is intituled, "Antiquities of the County of Lincoln, collected by —— Freſcheville, eſq. about 1630," and contains moſt of the epitaphs and arms emblazoned on the monuments or the windows of many of the churches in that county. It alſo contains a full account of the Cliſton family.

In feneſtris Cancelli ſæpiùs.

Gules, 4 fuſills in feſſe Argent, in chief, mullets pierced Or. *Daubeney.*

Gules, 4 fuſills in feſſe Ermine, in chief, 3 mullets pierced Or. *Daubeney.*

Venerabile monumentum * viri (tibiis in crucem converſis), geſtantis ſuper pectus, et in parmâ *Daubeney*; with a border engrailed.

Item, the fuſills charged with mullets.

Item, the fuſills with a border bezanty.

Item, the fuſills with a label of four points.

Effigies 4 Evangeliſtarum.

Aliud monumentum.

Super hoc monumentum ſcutum, feſſe, and fuſills 4 in with 3 martlets in chief, et hoc epitaphium;

Johan. de Aubigne giſt icy
Dieu de ſa alme ait mercy.

Aliud.

Upon this monument are engraven in ſeveral eſcocheons, firſt, 4 fuſills in feſſe.

Item, 4 fuſills in feſſe, Ermyne.

Item, 4 fuſills charged with mullets.

Item, 4 fuſills with martlets, with this inſcription, viz.

Jamys de Aubeney giſt icy,
Dieu de ſa alme ayt mercy.

Aliud in muro boreali.

Upon which are ſeveral eſcocheons, viz. 4 fuſills Ermine.

Item, 4 fuſills in feſſe, each charged with a mullet.

Item, 4 fuſills in feſſe, in chief 3 creſcents.

Item, on 4 fuſills in feſſe, as many croſs croſslets fitchée.

In feneſtrâ.

Gules, 4 fuſills in feſſe Ermine, in chief 3 mullets of 6 points pierced Or. *Daubeney.*

Tumulus in Cancello ex marmore et ære.

Hic iacet corpus venerabilis viri Mag'ri Joh'is Chorold. utriuſque Juris baccalaurei, quondam Canonici Collegii de Southwell, nec non Rectoris et benefactoris huius Eccl'æ, qui obiit 29 Septemb'r An'o D'ni 14·8, Cuius a'i'e, &c.

In feneſtrâ auſtrali inferiori.

Gules, 4 fuſills in feſſe Argent. *Daubeney.*

Chequy Or and B. a quarter Ermyne.

Party per pale, Argent and Gules. *Walgrave.*

Gules, 4 fuſills in feſſe Argent. *Daubeney.*

Ex utrâque parte Campanilis.

Argent, 5 bendlets Gules, a label of 5 points B.

Gules, 4 fuſills in feſſe Ermine, 3 mullets in chief Or. *Daubeney.*

Gules, 3 fuſills in feſſe Argent. *Daubeney.*

Fene-

* The animal at the feet of the figure is particular, as lying on its back with the feet up; and may be a dog, or perhaps an otter, from its broad feet, and apparently the bones of a fiſh in its mouth.

Feneſtræ Boreales.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, Quarterly, 3 flowers de liz Ermine. *Burgh.* 2d and 3d, Or B, a lion rampant B. *Percy.*

2d and 3d, Or, 3 pallets B. *Athole.*

Hæc prædicta infra Periſcelidem.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Sable, a feſs between 3 cinquefoils Argent. *Villiers.* 2d and 3d, party per pale Argent and Sable, a lion rampant.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Argent and Sable, over all a bend lozengy Gules. *Cheney.* 2d and 3, Argent, a chevron; in the dexter quarter a cinquefoil pierced Sable. *Remſton.*

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, a feſs dauncetté between 6 croſſes. 2d and 3d, Chequy; Sable, fretty of 8 pieces Or. Gules, a feſs between 2 chevrons Ermine. *Charnells.*

Orate pro a'i'a Joh'is Goſſt; qui hanc feneſtram vitriari fecit.

Hic iacet Johanna quondam uxor Joh'is Goſſt; quæ obiit, &c.

A very imperfect liſt of Rectors.

John Thorold, died Sept. 29, 1468.

Thomas Colſtone, died in 1057. (See a monument in the chancel.)

Thomas Kimpſon, died in 1728.

William Warburton, died June 7, 1779.

Dr. Milner.

Mr. Sutton, the preſent Incumbent.

The regiſter begins in 1710.

Yours, &c. S. A.

THE PROJECTOR, N° XXIX.

"I wonder that in the preſent ſituation of affairs, you can take pleaſure in writing any thing but News; for, in a word, who minds any thing elſe?"

SPECTATOR, Vol. VIII.

DEARTH of News is a misfortune more generally regretted than perhaps any other in which a man can honeſtly ſay that he is intereſted. It is, indeed, a complaint ſo frequently urged, that I have long given my days and nights to remove it, by a project for increaſing this valuable article beyond all probable demands, and all variations in the ſtate of conſumption. Among other plans which ſuggeſted themſelves during my contemplations on this ſubject, one was to encreaſe the number of Newspapers; and to thoſe who take, as I took at that time, but a ſuperficial view of the ſubject, it will, perhaps, appear ſelf-evident, that if you increaſe newspapers, you multiply news. Theſe uſeful vehicles do not at preſent amount to more than forty; I mean thoſe which are publiſhed weekly in London. My firſt notion, then, was, increaſe them to an hundred, that is, twenty morning and as many evening papers, with a proportionable increaſe of thoſe which are printed twice, thrice, or only once a week. But what is very correct in theory will ſometimes be exceedingly erroneous in practice. If we examine the contents of the papers by which the world is already enlightened, if we conſider what a ſmall portion of news any one contains which the others are not in poſſeſſion of at the ſame time; we ſhall be convinced that this ſcheme would only be like multiplying the number of perſons who were to tell the ſame ſtory; it would be increaſing our evidence, without adding to our facts; or, what may be heard on many occaſions, an old gentleman or gentlewoman repeating the ſame ſtory over and over again, not becauſe we had never heard it, but becauſe they had forgot they had ever told it. —"Thus," ſays a learned predeceſſor* of mine, "journals are daily multiplied without increaſe of knowledge. The tale of the morning paper is told again in the evening, and the narratives of the evening are bought again in the morning. Theſe repetitions, indeed, waſte time, but they do not ſhorten it. The moſt eager purſuer of news is tired before he has completed his labour; and many a man who enters the coffee-houſe in his night-gown and ſlippers, is called away to his ſhop, or his dinner, before he has well conſidered the ſtate of Europe."

I ſoon, therefore, entertained more than doubts of the efficacy of this meaſure, unleſs there were any proſpect of the ſupplementary Journaliſts being able to furniſh an additional quantity of news, and I willingly gave it up: as to my other plans, I ſhall not ſpecify them; it may ſuffice that, after due deliberation, they were all diſcovered to be equally inefficacious. Under ſuch circumſtances, my malicious readers only, if I have ſuch, could derive any pleaſure from a detail of them, and from being able to ſay, many years hence, that "one of the moſt celebrated of modern Projectors was noted for inventing plans which he was not able to execute, and for raiſing expectations which he could not gratify."

* IDLER, No. 7.

Still

Still, however, I have not loſt ſight of the ſubject, and am more and more convinced, from all I hear, that a dearth of news is a calamity more frequently complained of than any other privation to which we are ſubject. A bad harveſt, for example, can occur but once a year, while we are every day in danger of a famine of intelligence. Duly impreſſed with ſuch an apprehenſion, I have once more turned my thoughts to the ſubject; and although I have hit upon no new project to counteract a ſcarcity of events, I flatter myſelf that I can offer a few remarks which may, in a conſiderable degree, prevent the dreadful effects of ſuch ſcarcity whenever it ſhall prevail; and, ſurely, this undertaking may be allowed to poſſeſs ſome merit. If we cannot afford plenty of any neceſſary of life, it is our next duty, either to find a ſubſtitute, or to prevent abſolute ſtarvation by turning the appetite into ſome other channel.

In the firſt place, then, I would entreat my readers to reflect, in times of the dearth of news, whether the article be really of the firſt neceſſity. And here I muſt premiſe, that the lovers of news are not all agreed as to the article itſelf. A very great proportion of newsmongers have no pleaſure but in the events connected with war, and theſe are the original *Quidnuncs* of this nation, ſo admirably repreſented in the perſon of Mr. Addiſon's Upholſterer; and they, of all others, are the moſt inſatiable. Their delight is in camps and fields, in fortreſſes, and ſieges, and battles; the mail that brings no battle, in their opinion, brings nothing worthy of the attention of a rational being; and the more bloody the battle, the more ſatisfaction it yields. Indeed, their exiſtence may be ſaid to depend on a ſtate of war. When peace returns, their whole faculties ſeem, like the regular troops, to be diſbanded; and they remain in an almoſt torpid ſtate, interrupted only by expreſſions of diſſatisfaction, until ſome diſturber of Europe again ſounds the trumpet, when they rouſe themſelves, unfold the large map, and are again ready to trace a march or a retreat, or, with comprehenſive dignity of reſearch, cover the ſeat of war with their thumb.—While the main body are thus employed in the field, a detachment, who have perhaps leſs courage, or whoſe ambition wiſely takes another turn, beſtow all their attention on the internal politics of the day, and think nothing *news* but the debates in Parliament, or the ſurmiſes about probable changes of adminiſtration. They are ſeldom ſatisfied with leſs than ſixteen columns of debates, and, after all this fatigue, their faculties are ſo entire that many of them are able to count the diviſion.

Another claſs, perhaps as numerous as the former, but who ſeem to be of a leſs ambitious kind, and ſeldom willing to embroil themſelves in the affairs of the Continent, are they whoſe news muſt be all of the domeſtic kind. They paſs haſtily over a Gazette, or a Hamburgh mail, or a parliamentary debate, to arrive at a duel, a crim. con., a route, a murder, or any other amuſing occurence within *one's own ſphere*. Such perſons are very apt to ſuffer by a dearth of news; but certainly their appetites muſt be uncommonly voracious, when they expect that by any means ſuch articles as I have enumerated ſhould be ſerved up every day. Of late, as far as my information goes, they have been ſufficiently plentiful to ſerve a perſon of moderation. But the truth is, intemperance grows by what it feeds on; and if theſe perſons had been kept on a more ſlender diet, and allowed, for example, but one duel *per* month, or an elopement every ſix weeks, they would have been better œconomiſts, and, by proper management, have made the article laſt out that time. But theſe articles have really become cheap and common, and are therefore waſted, or thrown by, after the firſt day, which every matron muſt allow is very bad houſewifery. They ought, however, to be thankful that now and then, thoſe who provide theſe delicacies contrive to vary them in ſuch a manner that they have an air of novelty, and even an epicure can indulge for a whole week. A late elopement, for example, appears to have been prepared with wonderful ſkill and zeſt. Such a mixture of force and inclination, ſuch a proportion of myſtery and plain-dealing, has ſeldom met in any affair of the kind; not to ſpeak of the wonderful diſcovery, that neither religious principles, nor moral precepts, are half ſo excellent a preſervative of reputation as a ſmall bag of camphire, ſuſpended from the neck by a ſteel chain. It might have reaſonably been expected that ſuch an incident, and ſuch a diſcovery, might have occupied the attention

tion of the *amateurs* of news for at least a month; but so eagerly is every thing of this kind devoured, and, as it would appear, so easily digested, that it scarcely outlived the third day, nor have I heard of any extraordinary rise in the price of camphire. It was, however, I must in justice say, counterplotted by two fatal duels, which, after serving their turn, gave way to other occurrences more interesting. Yet surely duels afford another instance of an insatiable thirst for news, merely by way of amusement, or to season a glass of wine, or a dish of tea. Could it be otherwise in a country like this, that we should never think of a remedy for this barbarous practice, but, on the contrary, encourage it by affected compliments to the murdered or the murderer, and by perpetuating in the minds of the young and unthinking those false notions of honour which must extend a crime repugnant to the laws of God and man?

As, then, opinions differ concerning the value of news, it might be an object worthy of the consideration of all the lovers of intelligence, whether the world itself be in such a bustling state as to gratify every palate, or whether it may not be sometimes allowed to stand still for a few days, without offence to the readers of newspapers. But as there are few, I am afraid, who will consider the matter in this light, I shall,

In the second place, proceed with an argument more consolatory, and that is, that the dearth of news often contributes to the increase of intelligence. This may appear a paradox, but is really a truism, when we consider that the want of news is the birth of CONJECTURE; and that of all the substitutes hitherto thought of to supply the place of necessaries, nothing can be so palatable and luxurious as conjecture in a dearth of facts. Facts, indeed, even when plenty, are but dry and unpleasant, until they are interlarded with circumstantials, and garnished with conjectures. If we consider that standing dish, the *invasion*; may we not ask, on what else have we been feeding for the last six months, but conjectures, served up every morning and every evening in wonderful variety? It is to this we owe, the number of troops employed, the number of boats built by our enemy, and particularly what we have repeatedly had in the newspapers, from *undoubted authority*, the very day and hour, or rather the many very days and hours, when he was to land? Let us not, then, if we lack events, despise the ingenious exercise of conjecture, which, coupled as it is now-a-days with a smart and neat boldness of assertion, and some terrible graces borrowed from works of fiction, contributes far more to engage the passions than a dry narrative, however true, or minute. Let us also contemplate with satisfaction and gratitude, how soon, in this current of conjecture, probabilities are swallowed up in certainties, and how soon a few harmless *perhaps's* and *probably's*, if well shaken together in a paragraph, may swell out into an affidavit.—There is this advantage, too, in conjecture, every man may not be able to procure a fact, or be master of an event, but every man may help himself to conjecture as liberally as he pleases, and, by trying a few simple experiments on short memories, may make a most distinguished and enviable figure, either in print or conversation.

In the third place, I would observe, that the sufferings of those who languish for want of news are often to be suspected. I am afraid that there is more affectation here than some persons are aware of. We have often heard of men who could not eat, drink, or sleep o-nights, for thinking of the contents of the last mail; but we have seldom met with such characters. Indeed, when the frosts *set in*, or when the winds continue long in an adverse point, mails will be delayed, and our food must come from foreign parts in a very circuitous way, and, perhaps, in scanty portions; but yet I never heard of any man who took to his bed for want of a gallant retreat, or was kept awake by the hostile armies being in winter quarters; nor have our Bills of Mortality ever presented so melancholy an article as—"*Starved by Newspapers.*"

Lastly, whatever may be thought of these remarks, intended as remedies in the dearth of intelligence, there yet remains a most consolatory resource. We are blessed and enlightened by many persons who, when they cannot find, can *make* news; and this manufactory is in such a thriving state that the town is in a great measure supplied by it. Nor are the articles themselves more worthy of admiration, than the ornaments and little additional circumstances

ſiances with which they are decorated, and which at once diſtinguiſhes them as *town-made*. Whoever peruſes the ſentimental decorations of a duel, or a route; a boxing match, or a trial at the Old Bailey; a caſe of matrimonial infidelity, or a rencontre at Brookes's, will be convinced that plain tales are no longer the taſte of the age. Indeed, I have no doubt that the time will come, when all our intelligence will partake of the ingenuity, ſurprizing turns, and impreſſive touches of a novel, and, when in lieu of the ſubſtantial food of our forefathers, we ſhall take delight in theſe *made diſhes*, and ſubſiſt for a ſecond or third day on elopements, duels, and murders, haſhed up with poignant ſauces, and decorated by all the flowers of rhetorick.

I might here introduce my own practice, as an additional inducement for news-lovers to be ſatisfied with the ſhort-commons which matter-of-fact affords; but, I am afraid, this will be thought obtruſive. I cannot help adding, however, that I have experienced an uncommon ſhare of quietneſs of mind, and leiſure to purſue my ſpeculations, ſince I concerned myſelf leſs in thoſe daily occurrences which are ſo intereſting to my neighbours. I am content with intelligence at ſecond-hand, and am ſo little elated at the incidents which generally compoſe our journals, that I am perſuaded I could live very happily, if an entire ſtop were put to duels, elopements, gaming, and adultery, and if the time were come, when "nation ſhall not lift up ſword againſt nation, neither ſhall they learn war any more."

*** Solomon Speculative's letter is received, and ſome uſe will be made of it; but the Projector is doubtful whether, in its preſent form, it may not be thought to touch, rather cloſely, a ſubject, about which too many harſh and unkind things have been advanced. He fully acquits his correſpondent, however, of the ſmalleſt intention of this kind, and will take an early opportunity to advert to the hints in the concluſion of his letter.

MR. URBAN, *March* 10.

I HAVE juſt read through with attention, in the new edition of Plutarch, at Oxford, his dialogue on the word EI, inſcribed in the front of the temple of Apollo, at Delphi. After the ſeveral ſpeakers had given their explanation, Ammonius concludes his with the following, which for ſublimity of ſentiment is highly deſerving to be noticed. He ſets out with ſaying that EI is the expreſſion of the worſhippers, denoting the eternal exiſtence of the God, as ΓΝΩΘΙ ΣΑΥΤΟΝ, under it, applies to them the reflection on their own mortality. *We* can hardly be ſaid to *exiſt*; the whole of mortal nature placed between birth and death exhibits an appearance and opinion of itſelf obſcure and uncertain beyond comprehenſion; fluctuating as water, the more it is compreſſed; uncertain and unſtable, changing through the different ages of life, from youth to age; perpetually dying, perpetually dead; man dies of age, as he became man when his youth was paſt; a youth when his boyhood, a boy when infancy was over; as yeſterday dies with to-day, to-day with to-morrow *. No one is laſting, and many are born, not one; matter fluctuating and vaniſhing round one appearance and pattern; for, if we were always the ſame, how came we by ſuch changeable contradictory paſſions? If man is not the ſame, he cannot be ſaid to exiſt, but is ſubject to perpetual revolution of change. In this queſtion, our ignorance of what is miſleads us to think appearances ſomething. What then is *Exiſtence?* that which is from eternity, without beginning or end. Time is a collection of deaths and births; and, if we meaſure Nature by the ſame ſcale, we ſhall find it poſſeſſes neither duration nor exiſtence. We muſt therefore confeſs that God IS, not in time, but in eternity, immoveable, timeleſs, invariable; Ανικητον, ακχρονον και ανελλειτον †; nothing firſt, nothing laſt, nothing future, nothing paſt; ſingle; and with one NOW filling eternity, truly exiſtent, neither made nor to be, neither beginning nor ending. In this character his worſhippers are to reverence and addreſs him. The inſcription was explained by ſome of the antients as expreſſing unity of *exiſtence*. EI EN, Thou art one; for the Divine Nature is not compounded of many things, nor, like us, conſiſts of a thouſand different paſſions, a collection from every thing, and a mixed aſſemblage; what exiſts is one, as one exiſts: but others make a difference of exiſtence tending to produce what is not."

D. H.

* St. Paul ſays "We die daily." 1 Cor. xv. 31.

† Πασης γαρ φυσεως, παρ ὡ ουκ ἐν παραλλαγη ὁ χρονος, ἀπρεπεστατον. James, i. 17.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 15.

IN ſeveral texts of the New Teſtament, when our bleſſed Lord invites or exhorts any perſon to follow him, there is always attached to it a requiſition, that he ſhould "take up his CROSS and follow him."

Matthew, x. 38. Ος ε λαμβανει τον ΣΤΑΥΡΟΝ αυτου.

—— xvi. 24. αρατω τον ΣΤΑΥΡΟΝ αυτου.

Mark, viii. 34.

—— x. 21. αρας τον ΣΤΑΥΡΟΝ, not σου.

Luke, ix. 23. as Matthew, xvi. and Mark, viii. 34.

—— xiv. 27. οστις ου βασταζει τον ΣΤΑΥΡΟΝ αυτου, as Mat. x. 38.

As this can have no alluſion to the croſs of Chriſt on which he was to ſuffer, a circumſtance certainly not known to his hearers at that time, nor underſtood at laſt by his diſciples, but is called the croſs of the individual who is to bear it, we muſt ſeek for the origin of this phraſe, ſignifying "that *portion of affliction* which is endured by pious and good men as a trial of their faith, and to conform them to the example of their *crucified* Maſter." Parkhurſt *in voce*, quoting Wetſtein on Mat. x, 38. Pearſon on the Creed, art. iv, p. 222*. Suicer, Theſaur. *in voc.* Lardner's Credibility of the Goſpel Hiſt. 1 B. 1. c. 7. § 14. Wetſtein ſhews that it is an alluſion to the moſt degrading ſuffering, that of the puniſhment inflicted on ſlaves, who were whipt through the circus bearing a gallows (*furca*). Cicero de Divinat. i. 26. In the Latin war, when the great games were going to be celebrated, an alarm to arms was ſuddenly raiſed; the games were ſtopped, and then renewed under the name of *Inſtaurativi*; but, before theſe began, the puniſhment abovementioned was inflicted on a ſlave, when it was revealed to a countryman in a dream, that Jupiter was diſpleaſed with the perſon who opened or led the games whoſe contortions diſcovered what he ſuffered; and unleſs this opening was done in a magnificent manner, danger was to be apprehended to the State. They therefore were again renewed. Livy ii. 36. Plutarch in Coriolano, p. 225. Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis relates the ſtory in the moſt explicit manner. The ſenate unable to comprehend the meaning of this dream, one of them recollected, that a citizen of ſome rank having delivered his ſlave, who was capitally convicted, to his fellow ſlaves to carry the puniſhment into execution, ordering them to lead and whip him through the forum and other places of public reſort, it happened that they led him juſt at the head of the proceſſion in honour of Jupiter. They had ſtretched his arms and bound them to a piece of wood acroſs his breaſt and ſhoulders to his wriſts, and flogged him ſo ſeverely that he uttered in his agony loud cries and expreſſions of ill omen (φωνας δυσφημους) accompanied with indecorous contortions, which made the Deity conſider him as an improper leader of the dance, (οχηστην ου καλον) vii. 69. The arms were here extended only on a croſs bar, inſtead of being tied behind or before to prevent reſiſtance. Plutarch "de ſerâ numinis vindictâ," p. 554, ſays, "in the body of perſons puniſhed each of the malefactors bears forth (εκφερει) his own croſs." Artemidorus ii. 61. ſays "ſome of the infernal deities ſet a croſs before the eyes of the wicked, which croſs is death, and he who is to be nailed to it firſt bears it (βασταζει*). The ſenſe, therefore, of theſe words of our Saviour muſt be, that his followers muſt ſubmit to voluntary puniſhment, mortification, or diſcipline.

CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 16.

A CORRESPONDENT of the laſt Monthly Magazine is of opinion, that *yeaſt* was known to the antients, particularly to the *Gauls*; but, as he cites Pliny *by memory*, "*cerevifiæ* ſpuma panem fermentant," I have taken ſome pains to find out this paſſage by the help of the excellent verbal Index of the Delphin edition of Pliny. The neareſt paſſage I can find is xviii. 12. "Galliæ et Hiſpaniæ frumento in potum reſoluto *ſpuma* ita concreta *pro fermento* utuntur. Quâ de cauſâ *levior* illis quam ceteris panis eſt." The liquor which Virgil, Geor. iii. 380. deſcribes as made by the Scythians and other Northern nations, is ſomething like that made a ſubſtitute to Port wine by the pine and ſloes, which Ruæus explains to be *cyder*, and that made *fermento*, or by fermentation *beer*.

* περιφωνεισθαι, ſo Col. i. 14. απο σκωπτω; and περιφερω.

Set-

Servius refers the whole mixture to *beer*. Pliny, xxii. 82. ſpeaking of beer and many other (probably fermented) liquors in uſe in Gaul and other provinces, whoſe froth is recommended as a *beauty-waſh*, "quorum omnium ſpuma cutem feminarum in facie nutrit," ſlightingly adds, as to the liquor itſelf, "quod ad potum ipſum attinet, præſtat ad vini tranſire mentionem atque a vite ordiri medicinas arborum."

I profeſs myſelf unable to find "the high head of *froth*" on Xenophon's Northern beer. The *barley* in the bowls reached to the lips, but no froth, ιησαν δε και αυται αι Κριθαι ισοχ λυς, and the liquor was ſucked out by reeds of various ſizes.

A Beer-drinking Briton.

Mr. Urban, *March* 19.

HAVING read in the Obituary of your Magazine, p. 190, the account of the death of John Smith, eſq. I wiſh to correct what I conceive to be an error in that ſtatement. It is ſaid, that "during many of the latter years of his life, Mr. Smith reſided in apartments excavated in the cliff, at no great diſtance from Dover Caſtle."—That Mr. Smith had ſuch apartments is true; but he did not reſide in them. He occaſionally retired to them, for the purpoſe of being alone, when he had letters to write, or any other private buſineſs to attend to; and that chiefly in the heat of ſummer: for, during almoſt two years of my acquaintance with the family, I never knew or heard of his retiring to them in winter. His houſe ſtands about 100 yards from the cliff; it is built in a very peculiar form, but commands, in front, a very extenſive proſpect of the ſea, and of the coaſt of France; which probably was the reaſon of his chooſing that ſituation.

As the following anecdote has ſome connexion with the ſubject in hand, I hope, Mr. Urban, I ſhall not intrude too much upon you, nor upon the patience of your readers, by relating it.

When the Allies, who were commanded by Prince Ferdinand, inveſted Minden (in March 1758), the beſiegers erected their batteries at a ſmall diſtance from a water-mill, which ſtood between them and the town: the upper part of which was wood, and the lower part ſtone or brick. On the day when the bombardment began, the family fled; but, in their haſte and confuſion, a child about four years old was left, in a ſmall houſe, by the mill. When the battle was over, ſome of the Engliſh ſoldiers went to examine the premiſes. The upper part of the mill was full of holes, like unto a cullander, and the lower part, with the houſe, was very much damaged; but that which moſt aſtoniſhed them was the child, which they found in the houſe, quite unhurt. Its clothes were nearly all ſhot away, and its ſkirts, almoſt up to its loins, cut off as clean as if they had been cut with a razor; but not a ball had entered any part of the child's body, nor cut the fleſh, nor even grazed the ſkin.—What a ſtriking proof that every ball that flies is ſubject to the controul of a wiſe and gracious Providence, without the permiſſion of which not a ſparrow falls to the ground!

I received the above account from Mr. Smith, of Willeſley, near Aſhby-de-la-zouch, who bravely fought under the command of Captain Smith in that bloody * engagement, and who ſaw the child in the ſtate above deſcribed.

J. R.

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. LXIX.

Landaff Cathedral *continued*.

South Front. In this range, taking the line from Weſt to Eaſt, we ſee the ruins of the firſt four diviſions of the Nave, where is the South entrance, and which is well preſerved: the work is Saxon, and very rich. The windows to the aile of the Nave in uſe are unaltered. The lower part of the veſtry unaltered, while the upper part is of modern conſtruction, and occupied as an office to the church. Windows and door of the aile of the Choir entirely modern work. Our Lady's Chapel unaltered, and is a beautiful deſign. The upper part of the Choir is wholly of modern work, with a common pediment roof, dripping eaves, &c.

The Eaſt front of Our Lady's Chapel, unaltered.

North Front of the Church. Remains in much the ſame condition as the South front; and in the ruined diviſions Weſtward is another rich Saxon entrance, correſpondent to the one mentioned on the South ſide.

* Mr. Smith ſaid, that one of the private ſoldiers, who had been in the battle of Fontenoy, declared, that the battle of Minden was more bloody; although there was no compariſon between the numbers of troops, and duration of the engagements.

Section

Section from Weſt to Eaſt. Cutting through the Weſt front, the interior ruins of the four diviſions of the Nave come on the view, the remaining work excellent, and well-proportioned: the pillars, an union of many columns and mouldings, which together continue in ſweeps to form the arches ſpringing from each of the cluſters. The South ſide of the North tower of the Weſt front makes a conſpicuous ſhew at this point. Cutting through the modern Weſt front at the fifth diviſion of the Nave, two more of the diviſions appear, and in the beſt order poſſible. They give a kind of ſmall Nave, or introduction to the Choir. The Choir itſelf is loſt in modern Ionic columns, entablatures, pediments, circular-headed windows, truſs corbels, and Pantheon groins. Among theſe decorations are a ſort of Choir ſtalls, a Biſhop's throne, and a High Altar. This latter object is compoſed after the manner of a Garden Pavilion, with double rows of columns, coved roof, and a baluſtrade. Quitting this incongruous arrangement, we paſs into Our Lady's Chapel; where if diſguſt poſſeſſed us in the Choir, here every line affords that complete ſatisfaction which our antient Architecture ever inſpires. The elevation lofty, the groins airy, the embelliſhments light, though ſimple in their application; and it may be obſerved, that, upon the whole, the deſign conveys much inſtruction in the ſearch after the knowledge of what is termed the ſublime and beautiful. The Altar-ſcreen is an elegant performance.

Sepulchral Memorials in the North aile. A grave-ſtone raiſed above the pavement, whereon is an ornamented croſs, and on the left ground of the ſculpture is the head of a Religious: the edge has an inſcription.—A rich monument of a Biſhop, the ſtatue well preſerved; at the back of the deſign is a ſhield with the inſtruments of the Paſſion. The variety of allegories in this carving are very curious; and in the ſoffit of the arch is the figure of Our Lord riſing out of the ſepulchre.—A monument with much work, and uncommon; the ſtatue of the deceaſed appears asco pied after Death; and the greater part of the winding-ſheet being thrown back, the naked of the figure is particularly expreſſed. Tradition gives it as the effigies of ſome unhappy maid who died for love! Is female truth and conſtancy alone to be commemorated? ſhall not man ſuffer under the like miſerable ſtar? Are there no falſe fair-ones, who, while they fanned the ardour of a faithful admirer, were brooding in their minds how they might deceive, betray; how they might trample on a heart which they had warmed, and riot in the ruin which they had meditated?—The ſtatue of a Knight in ſuperb armour, laid on a tomb devoid of compartments, ſhields, or any embelliſhment whatever.—Monument of a Knight and his lady: the maſonry and ſculpture of the ſtatues and ornaments are in the fineſt ſtyle, extremely rich, and well preſerved. The arch under which the ſtatues are laid is of the open kind, whereby a view is had from the aile into Our Lady's Chapel.—A tomb, the work rather plain, bearing the ſtatues of two Biſhops.—A Baſſo-relievo placed againſt the wall, of Our Lord riſing out of the ſepulchre, ſurrounded by the Inſtruments of the Paſſion.

Sepulchral Memorials in the South aile. Monument of a Lady, correſpondent in ſituation with that of the Knight and Lady in the North aile. The maſonry ſhews little more than a ſimple arch with two mouldings; the tomb part bearing the ſtatue is quite plain. The arch appears ſtopped up, from affording a view into Our Lady's Chapel. The ſtatue is beautifully formed, and in graceful robes.—The ſtatue of a Biſhop laid in the pavement, of ſimple ſculpture.—A grave-ſtone, the head of a Religious is carved near the top.

The interior of the Veſtry. A ſcene truly congenial to the imaginations of thoſe who love to dwell on the impreſſive room decorations of paſt times. The plan is a ſquare, a column in the centre ſupporting four diviſions of groins; ſix long and narrow windows, a continued line of ſeat againſt the wall, with panneling behind; curious cheſts, &c. The mode of finiſhing the work very ſimple, and of an early date; the parts are in good proportion, and accordant one to the other. In a corner of this room is thrown by the diſunited particulars of a moſt intereſting monument, as the ſtatues of a Knight and a Lady, the ſeveral ſides of the tomb on which they were laid; theſe ſides are full of ſmall ſtatues of relatives, ſhields, inſcriptions, mouldings, ornaments, &c. &c.

AN ARCHITECT.

MEDI-

MEDICAL *and* PHYSIOLOGICAL NOTES.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 1.

SUCH was the gratification received from the old Almanack Notes, vol. LXXXIII. p. 1206, that they put me in mind of an old MS. that has lain many years by me, containing a varied collection of medical and physiological observations. They appear to have been made from the moment, and are dated at various times, and sometimes not dated. The earliest are after 1750, and the latest from 1790 odd, including a period of near 45 years. I shall endeavour to arrange them under their several heads: and they may then, I hope, deserve the favour that you will kindly bestow on them by honouring them with a page in your useful Magazine. Who the author is, nobody can tell; of his merits and of his style you shall have an example.

Of himself he says, more than once, "From a sense of duty, more than from my own choice, I was brought up to Physick. Being an only surviving son, my good parents doated on their young scion, and must needs plant him at the foot of the learned Gamaliel of the country, a much-esteemed young surgeon. For some years the twig bids fair to become a flourishing tree; but, as time rolls on, he finds many of the precepts of this prophetic teacher thrive not in the practice of the disciple; until, by converse with the world of medicine, he had new modeled his thoughts by taking a more extended view of the country he was to pass through to the Temple of Fame. And, alas," adds he, "when I look back to the spot from whence I set out, lo! my old Apollo is numbered with the dead, whither he is gone by a dash of his own pen.—

In another part is, "This profession never was my choice; but we are embarked, and Honour says, *Sail you must! You have passed the Rubicon; you must fight, or die!* The most mournful part of medicine is, the man of vigilance and observation is traduced, envied, and hated by his fellows, often his inferiors in medical skill. They will have a pluck at your ascending wing. Not content with dissecting the morbid bodies of the dead, they cut up their living brethren with no small ferocity. Fie upon it, gentlemen, do not thus degrade yourselves to brutality, like dogs snarling over a bone. But never mind—narrow selfish men dishonour themselves, not the profession; for the study of it is highly honourable to man, and highly worthy of his most profound research!"

The observations and notes seem intended for some child or pupil. He says, "Dear youth, never neglect any opportunity to improve your judgement, or to inform your mind; condescend to any office not unworthy of a *man*, to see diseases, or to investigate for truth. Your knife should never be out of your hand. What I here tell you is what printed books do not, often cannot, tell you."

That I may methodize this manuscript, I have selected, first of all, the SENSES; and, as it incloses the whole, we will begin with the SKIN, "which is a strong, compact, and uniform substance; it is also elastic, and every where full of the external branches of the blood-vessels, lymphaticks, and nerves, and is of variable thickness in different parts. It encompasses and covers the whole body; but you must not rely on description; to know it, you must yourself investigate. Below the skin lies the cellular or *adipose* membrane, and over it the cuticle, which covers an intermediate thin surface of net-work, called, by Malpighi and other anatomists, *Corpus reticulare—Reticuli infar.* In it terminate the extremities of the nerves. This thin membrane is therefore the *organ of feeling*; and in those parts of the body which are more endowed with sensation, the nerves are more abundantly distributed. Moreover, it is this membrane only which, in the African Negro, gives their black complexion: for you see their cuticle, as well as the skin, is very much like that of the European. Also, in the jaundice, it is here you first discern the disease by its yellow hue; for, the ducts of the bile are obstructed, and this membrane is tinged, from the blood of the sick man being charged with an extraneous yellow fluid. The cuticle is a thin membrane, which covers the skin every where, and is called also the scarf skin; in Greek, ἐπιδερμις. By the microscope you see it made up of scales, lying over each other, not unlike the scales of a fish. It obtains a more considerable thickness in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, where, while it is continually regenerating, it is also continually shedding its *exuviæ* or scurf.

Those

Thoſe perſons who labour or walk much have the thickeſt and moſt increaſed portion beſtowed on them by the All-wiſe Author of our Being; and it behoves every one, who uſes his hands and feet moſt frequently, to be more frequent alſo in waſhing away the worn-off, but ſtill often adherent, cuticle, by which they will prevent ills proceeding from irritation in the heel, toes, or their nails. By thus waſhing daily, ſhould the ſkin be chafed, you will feel yourſelf cool and pleaſant, and prevent future miſchiefs which might enſue. You will alſo be free of another perſecuting trouble to which this part is too liable: you will much relieve your corns, than which few troubles are greater. This complaint is generally attributed to wearing tight ſhoes; but this popular opinion may be queſtioned. The little ſubſtance called a corn, or, more juſtly, a horn, being derived from its Latin *cornu*, will be found to be nothing more than this membrane, the cuticle, which, by time and neglect in early life, is become hard and horny, owing to the preſſure either of the ſhoe or the adjoining toe, and which, in its infancy, might have eaſily been removed by keeping the feet in ſound health. When they are once formed, it is no eaſy matter to root them out; they may be relieved, but are perhaps never radically cured. You will ſay, that corns proceed from tight ſhoes is obvious, for perſons who go bare-foot have no ſuch trouble. Granted. But ſuch perſons waſh their feet ten times as often as many of their wealthy brethren; and ſhoes of any capacity will produce calloſities in the feet of the wearer ſooner from want of this ſalutary operation, waſhing. Let any one try the experiment during one of the paroxyſms of this corn-fever by immerſing his feet 5 minutes in water blood-warm, with a little ſoap or wood-aſhes*, and afterwards rubbing them dry with a coarſe towel. The ſoftened corn is to be then ſcraped with the back of your pen knife, to take off what will come away eaſily. It is adviſeable afterwards, to apply a little of a ſalve now nearly kicked out of door; but it had its due merit in the laſt century, and was prized by the learned Elias Aſhmole, as he relates in his curious Diary. But I fear it was always faſhionable to deride the experience of Age. This ointment is called *Nutritum*, from, probably, its cooling and deſiccative quality to the nipples of nurſes giving ſuck. But why it is excluſively given to nurſes, may be aſked. It is well known it will relieve all pains cauſed by irritation or topical injuries, on all parts of the ſkin as well as on tender nipples. The medical virtues of this unguent conſiſt in the lead contained in it, which is, from its beſt form, its calx. Its ſaline form, or *Saccharum*, as it is called, is in general an inferior. *Nutritum*, or, as it is now ſtyled in Pharmacopœias, *Tripharmacum*, is made of two ounces of the ſimple plaiſter called Diachylon, one ounce of ſweet or olive oil, and a table-ſpoonful of vinegar; diſſolve them together over a ſlow fire, and keep it ſtirring till it is cold. The toe-nails call for more care than is commonly beſtowed upon them, eſpecially the great toe, which, by the ſhoe's preſſure, is apt to produce inflammation in the inner corner. To clean it from all impurity is the firſt object, and to cut the hard nail frequently and carefully ſhould be attended to."

This writer recommends the cold bath, and, in preference, ſea-bathing, in various places, for the preſervation of health; and cold water for the feet, in preference to warm, to thoſe who will accuſtom themſelves to it conſtantly. But, he ſays, ſuch is the ſenſibility of the nerves of the feet, that few people will ſubmit to the pain of uſing it; though he knew a gentleman who bathed every day all the year round, and lived ſo a very advanced life.

"Other parts of the ſkin of our body, as the axillary glands, &c. ſhould be under the ſame regimen, which need not be particularized, as the increaſed perſpiration of thoſe parts render a neglect thereof offenſive. Some conſtitutions perſpire moſt in the head, others in the feet; in one caſe of which, under my care, a gentleman was obliged to waſh, and to change his ſtockings and ſhoes, twice or three times a day; by which he cloſed the pores ſo perfectly, in the courſe of the ſummer, that it never troubled him to any degree in future. Thread ſtockings, or ſocks under ſilk, are recommended inſtead of

cotton

* In another place, the writer recommends "a lie of wood-aſhes, which is ſuperior to ſoap as a ſolvent on the ſkin, as it does not leave its oily or rather unctuous quality behind, which, if not rubbed off by the towel, certainly helps to obſtruct perſpiration."

cotton or worſted, which in Summer are too relaxing.

Of the hands, it muſt be ſaid that there is more ſcience required in waſhing them, when they are very foul with long handling duſty books, papers, or the fire-irons, &c. than is generally beſtowed upon them: they ſhould, in this caſe, be twice waſhed, and twice dried, before you can always conſider them clean. The impurities round the nails of the hands is the riſe of the diſeaſe called the Whitlow, where the retained matter produces a feſter attended with the extreme pain which is known to accompany it, from the number of nerves, diſtributed there, feeling the compreſſion of an inflamed ſkin."—

The following note is applicable to this ſubject; and I will make no apology for inſerting it here, "You have an unequivocal proof of nervous ſympathy, which in ſome conſtitutions may be almoſt called a diſeaſe, on immerſing your hands in cold water. This cold applied to your warm body ſo affects the urinary paſſages as to excite a ſudden diſcharge of urine, attended with a kind of ſpaſmodic affection. That this does not proceed from any reſentment, or any offence given to the ſphincter of the urinary-bladder, from too long retention of its contents, is clear from the quantity iſſuing being often very ſmall and almoſt freſh ſecreted, but ſimply from nervous ſympathy acting on different parts of the body; as you will read on the liver complaint, the ſtone, &c. Cold air on the bodies of children ſleeping produces the ſame effect, attended with worſe conſequences; theſe dear innocents are therefore puniſhed, by an unfeeling nurſe, for a crime not their own; being kept too warm in bed, and uneaſy, they tumble about; they throw off the bed-cloaths in their own defence, ſleep half naked, often wholly ſo; thus nightly wet the bed. This we remedied, many years ago, in the following manner. Secure a tape to the under ſide of the counterpane; paſs it through an eyelet-hole in the blankets and upper ſheet; this tape has a loop at the end, which paſſes over, and is ſecured to a button fixed under the bed-ſtead: three or four of theſe tapes, thus ſecured, will preſerve the bed-cloaths in their place, and give the tumbling little folks room to roll about. The quantity of bed-cloaths ſhould be properly adjuſted, by obſerving they ſhould not be too much in Summer, nor too few in Winter; ſo that the child be neither too hot at one ſeaſon, nor too cold at another. The beds of children ſhould be only of a hair-mattreſs; a feather-bed is ever too warm. The conſtitutions of children are always warmer than the adult; and, if poſſible, they ſhould always ſleep by themſelves, even when at the breaſt, and every day be bathed in cold water, with ſalt thrown into it.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

THE hiſtory you give whence the word Gazette derives (vol. LXXIII. p. 1206) may be correct; but it is not half ſo good a thing as an etymon I once freely enjoyed. A gentleman in a reſpectable office, who has the conducting of many good things, and than whom no man deſerves them better, has, *inter alia*, copies of all papers iſſuing from the preſs of Government reſting officially under his care. He is therefore one of the firſt who receives the London Gazette, of which he can ſhew a complete ſeries. Some of his more intimate acquaintance, in the anxious moment of expectance, of promotion, or important events, are in the habits of frequenting his dwelling. They intrude more on Mrs. Betty his ſervant, than on her good-humoured maſter, as Betty is oftener ſent croſs the court to enquire for the much-looked-for print than ſhe at all times likes; at length ſhe enters, with ſome emotion, in the true Hoyden ſtyle, *Here it is, Sir, here's the Gaze-at!*

In your review of Mr. Hutton's Welſh tour, p. 42, a reference might not unaptly have been made to your vol. LXVII. 1084; LXIX. 846, 925, where the ſeed-plot of this lively writer's very entertaining volume may be found.

Yours, &c. SENEX.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

I READ in your Magazine for January, p. 27, of numerous certificates ſigned by very reſpectable houſekeepers, of the advantage of ſweeping chimneys in the new manner. It was a practice in old-faſhioned families for the miſtreſs, or the houſekeeper, to ſet down *when* the kitchen and other chimneys were ſwept; and if before the return of the period, be it quarterly or half-yearly, any accident happened from a ſurplus of ſoot falling into the fire, or a ſtrong

ſmoke

flame ascending into the chimney, making a conflagration in the whole mass in the flue, an inquisition was holden on the cook or housemaid: "Betty, or Sally, when was this chimney swept last? are you sure the boy swept it clean? Did not he leave some soot behind him, or did you give him the penny, which I always order, to encourage him to sweep it clean?" Now I am not without my doubts, Mr. Urban, whether some unlucky lump left in a corner, for which neither Betty, nor Sally, nor Sweep, can account, may occasion an unexpected serious conflagration. What a *pampered footman* can have more to do with a foul chimney than a pampered cook, or housemaid, passes my skill to comprehend; unless it is required of them, or any of them, to thrust the brush up the chimney, and act the part of that degraded being, the chimney-sweeper. But this, I believe, they will take care to prevent by engagement before they are hired. That the master chimney-sweepers should set their faces against what is hostile to their trade, is not wonderful. Upon the whole, the arguments of W. T. are not so sanguine as those of the new inventors were at first.

A similar weakness of argument obtains in the answer of *Philanthropos* to *Antifanaticus*. If no better defence can be made of the principles of Quakerism, we may fairly copy the favourite language of this Defender, and say, "*C'est fait d'eux*". The true application of our Lord's healing the wound inflicted hastily on the servant, by one of his disciples, is to shew that, in the language of a Classic,

"Non tali aux ilio nec defensoribus istis
Curistus egit"——

not to reflect on the zeal of his disciple in his defence.

In regard to contradictions in public as well as private prayers, may it not as well be said, that no prayers whatever should be offered up because many men have many minds? "The Hearer of prayer, to whom all flesh should come, knoweth what we stand in need of before we ask it, and will judge accordingly;" as a good earthly father will not upbraid a child for an improper request, but uses his own discretion in granting or rejecting it.

J. Harris, p. 35, has certainly a right to think as favourable of his amiable friend, who knew as well how to *make* a book as any author: witness his copious extracts from various *Reviews* and *Magazines* for a judgment on the writings of those whose lives he was employed to draw; and his guinea 4to Life of Capt. Cook, drawn up in narrative from his Voyages, and which he incorporated *en masse* into the Biographia Britannica, and then threw a *candid* slur on the Editor of the Britannia for speaking his mind freely about it.

*** A Correspondent wishes to be informed whether Des Cetes' Essay on "the Refurrection of the Dead," in German, mentioned in vol. LXXII, p. 1034, be yet translated. P. Q.

Mr. Urban, *March* 3.

In answer to your Chester correspondent, in your last Supplement, give me leave to observe, that when the late Dr. Gower went to Chester to collect materials for his History of the County, he found, as he declared, that the Clergy, among the rest of the citizens, were fonder of venison and cards than of literary and antiquarian pursuits; notwithstanding which, he had free access to the Dean and Chapter's and other libraries and MS. collections. Let not this charge be renewed against that "feed-plot of Gentry," or Gentry be used to express *tot virum* instead of Scholars.

The principles of Sir Andrew Chadwick, p. 1205, would lead one to suspect he was a branch of the family at Manvesyn Rydware in the county of Stafford, and Healey Hall in the county of Lancashire, in which *Charles* is a common Christian name.

Would not a good *drawing* of the coin, p. 15 of your present volume, have cast much light on the subject?

Abgarus' letter to Christ, p. 22, was published by Dr. Grabe, who at the same time doubted its authenticity.

Your Correspondent, p. 37, may not be displeased with a conjecture, that the globe, in the hands of antient kings, was divided into *three* parts, expressing the globe before the *fourth* quarter was discovered.

The three noble monuments in Framlingham Church were engraved by Kirby; see British Topography. The founder of the alms-house was Sir R. Hitcham: his monument is engraved in Loder's History of Framlingham, 1798.

As the Oxford edition of Strabo has been so often called for in your Miscellany, every friend to classical literature

ture muſt rejoice at the proſpect opened by the ſtatement, p. 40. With equal pleaſure muſt we hear of the reward from Royal Patronage to the Collator and Editor of the LXX.

Where does your Reviewer, p. 54, find that the Tranſlator of the Roſetta inſcription, annexed to the Coins of the Seleucidæ, takes it for granted that the young prince in the opening of the ſtone is Ptolemy *Epiphanes?* "The ſubject of the inſcription, ſays he, p. 179, is Ptolemy *Epiphanes:*" with his hiſtory the facts recited in it agree; but the decree was paſſed in the reign of his ſon Ptolemy *Philometor*, the Νεος βασιλευς. We doubt the conſtruction of ιδιος ενιαυτου τῳ ἱερεως αὐτου τε αἰωνος Αλεξανδρου; whether ΑΕΤΟΣ is a *proper name?* or whether *Alexander* had an order of prieſts? and whether, in that caſe ιερευς, would not have preceded αρτου. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

YOUR correſpondent J. G.'s zeal outruns his knowledge. Many conſiderable and reputable ſchools are kept by Scotchmen: but I never heard of an uſher employed in them for the expreſs purpoſe of teaching the *Engliſh* language. Free-ſchools have been kept by Scotchmen, and *broad* ones too, before they found it expedient to introduce any aſſiſtant*. Your other correſpondent on the ſame ſubject, p. 135, agrees in the complaint which he attempts to remedy, on ſhifting it from the *maſter* to the *truſtees*. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IN anſwer to your correſpondent B.D. p. 198, are there *no* inſtances in which the inoculators of the Cow-pock have been deceived? and will the great Inventor of it himſelf lay his hand on his heart, and ſay *he* knows of *none?* Are there no inſtances wherein this inoculation has been ſmuggled in, contrary to the expreſs wiſhes of the parent?

A CALF, *without Inoculation of any kind* †.

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* How the *Engliſh* language would be taught by a *Scotchman*, your readers may judge by Dr. Currie's obſervation in his "Scottiſh Scenery," p. 305. "Whoever wiſhes to be maſter of the Engliſh language in its greateſt purity and perfection, ought to ſtudy the *broad Scotch*, the old Engliſh, and the German language in its different dialects."

† We doubt not but theſe pointed queries will be SATISFACTORILY anſwered. ED.

Mr. URBAN, *Saliſbury, March* 10.

THE Editors of the Edinburgh Review, in their laſt number, conſidered, in detail, the various theories which have been advanced to account for the phænomenon of the falling of Stones, or of certain ſolid ſubſtances from the atmoſphere. Having ſhewn that a body diſcharged from the moon, with three times the velocity of a cannon-ball, would come within the ſphere of the more powerful attraction of the earth; they were diſpoſed to conclude, that thoſe ſubſtances had been diſcharged from ſome volcano in the Moon with a force adequate to impart to them that velocity, and, in conſequence, had deſcended to the globe which we inhabit. The internal ſtructure of thoſe ſubſtances, and the high temperature which they have been known to have at the time of their reaching the earth, ſeemed to prove them to be of volcanic origin; and the great momentum which they had acquired in their deſcent, evidently ſhewed that they had fallen from a prodigious height.

But the Reviewers were indeciſive in their judgement, becauſe they conſidered that the time which a body would take in falling from the moon to the earth would ſuffice to render it quite cold, although it had eſcaped from the furnace of a lunar volcano. Now, Sir, I am inclined to think, that the temperature of a body, whether in motion or at reſt, will never change, except by a communication of heat to ſome other body to which it might be in contact. Iron heated to redneſs becomes cold, becauſe its heat is imparted to the ſurrounding atmoſphere; but a body falling from the Moon to the Earth would paſs through a vaſt vacuum, in which its temperature would be unchangeable. If the Moon have no atmoſphere, it would reach the terreſtrial atmoſphere with the ſame heat which it had in the beginning of its courſe, and as it would then have acquired a great velocity, and in a very ſhort time would reach the Earth itſelf, it is probable that it might come to us at almoſt as high a temperature as belonged to it when diſcharged from the moon. Therefore, this new theory, which lays open to the reſearches of the Chemiſts the internal ſtructure of another world, ſhould not be invalidated by that objection which the Edinburgh Reviewers conſidered as of great weight.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 16.

A BOOK came out ſome little time ago, under the title of "A Supplement to Johnſon's Dictionary," by Mr. Maſon. In this work Johnſon is accuſed of "muddineſs of intellect, which," ſays Maſon, "ſadly beſmears and deſaces almoſt every page of the compoſition." I appeal to you, whether this is not improper language with reſpect to that moſt valuable Lexicographer. What then will you ſay when ſcarce a ſingle charge is ſubſtantiated which Mr. Maſon alledges againſt Johnſon. In the Monthly Review for October 1802, this book is mentioned; and though Maſon is juſtly deprecated for the above language, yet an extract is made from Maſon's book of *ſome* of the words omitted in Johnſon; which liſt of words any body may ſee by referring to p 139, of the October Review; but the Reviewers have taken theſe words merely upon the authority of Maſon, without examining whether they were really omitted or not. I read the extract in the Review, and, upon making a ſearch, found, to my great aſtoniſhment, the greater part of the words ſaid to have been left out, either in the Dictionary, or ſatisfactory reaſons given in Johnſon's preface for their non-appearance in the work. Upon this I wrote the following letter to the Review.

"To the Monthly Reviewers.

"Gentlemen, Reading, the other day, your number for October 1802, I met with the review of a book, entitled, "Maſon's Supplement to Johnſon's Dictionary;" and Dr. Johnſon, as I thought, unjuſtly blamed. To ſubſtantiate his accuſation, Mr. Maſon gives a collection of words, mentioned in your Review, as being omitted by Dr. Johnſon: the whole of theſe words I have looked for in the Dictionary, and to my very great ſurpriſe, that the greater part of the words ſaid to be omitted are in reality not ſo. In his preface Dr. Johnſon declares it his intention to leave out all participles, with the exception of a few which he calls *Participal Adjectives*; "but neither," ſays Johnſon, "are theſe always inſerted, becauſe they are commonly to be underſtood without danger of miſtake by conſulting the verb." We ſhall not, therefore, be ſurpriſed, after reading this, not to find in the Dictionary, "bickering," "diſplanting," &c. for the omiſſion of which Mr. Maſon blames Dr. Johnſon. The Dictionary has no ſuch a word in it as "feud" (an allotment of land), but we find "feudal" with the ſame meaning, which Dr. Johnſon no doubt thought the proper term. In the doubtful expreſſions Dr. Johnſon ſays he has taken that which he conceived to be ſupported by the beſt authority, and ſpeaks at length on this ſubject in the ſecond page of his preface. The word "hackney" is not placed ſeparately as an adjective in the work, but we find it uſed as an adjective in ſeveral of his quotations, viz. "hackney coach," "hackney authors," &c. In the ſame manner, we do not find rhythm a ſeparate article, but looking for rhyme we find "rhyme or rhythm;" and we cannot certainly ſay rhythm is not in the Dictionary when we thus find it a ſynonym with rhyme. We find ink-horn, but not ink-ſtand, which Dr. Johnſon probably thought a corruption. Mr. Maſon affirms, that we do not find acid in the book uſed as a ſubſtantive; it is true we do not find it a ſeparate article, but we find "acids" thus uſed in his quotation from Quincy. We find hand-maid, and looking for maid we find maid or maiden. Why ſhould we blame Dr. Johnſon for leaving out, duſkineſs, effeminately, inſecurely, &c. when, in his preface, he expreſsly tells us, "Words arbitrarily formed by a conſtant and ſettled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *iſh*, adverbs in *ly*, ſubſtantives in *neſs*, were leſs diligently ſought, and ſometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that tempted me to inſert them." For which he gives his reaſon immediately after. Beſides theſe particular words that I have mentioned, there are a great many more reported by Mr. Maſon to have been omitted, which any body may find by looking for them in the Dictionary, viz. acrid, brogues, cannibal, gully, hobby-horſe, and a great many more. The Reviewers themſelves mention the word "airy," a neſt of hawks, as not being found; but if they will look for it according to the common mode of ſpelling it, "aerie," they will find it with the ſame meaning. Neither can we reaſonably expect to find many ſea terms, when the Doctor expreſsly ſays in his preface, "Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though neceſſary and ſignificant, are undoubtedly omitted," &c.

This,

This, Sir, was the purport of my letter to the Monthly Review. I received for anſwer, "that they were ſorry that they could not afford room to inſert it; but ſaid, I might ſend it with propriety to the Conductors of a Magazine." I inſtantly made choice of the Gentleman's Magazine, well knowing its great circulation, and its character for candour and reſpectability. It appears to me the greateſt ingratitude in not exerting every nerve in defence of a man to whom the world are under ſuch very great obligations, when we ſee him thus invidiouſly carped at by an Emendator, who has evidently not read even the Preface to the Dictionary.

I am ſorry to ſay, I think the Reviewers are highly reprehenſible in ſuffering the collection of words, ſaid to be omitted, to paſs unnoticed. We in general imagine we may ſafely truſt to their examination; but the preſent caſe is a very ſtriking inſtance of this miſtake.

Yours, &c. PHILO-JOHNSON.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 13.

UPON looking over your laſt year's volume, I obſerve, at p. 1132, a letter ſigned Vindex, the object of which is, to aſſure the publick that the late Mr. Simpſon was not the author of a publication, entitled "The Neceſſity of the Abolition of Pluralities." Vindex does not tell us who *is* the author, but proceeds with all expedition to praiſe the book in queſtion, and to condemn its oppoſes.

Sir, the book which we are ſpeaking of was written by a Kentiſh curate, in the neighbourhood of Graveſend; but as he does not chooſe openly to avow himſelf to be the author, I ſhall not publiſh the name which he wiſhes to conceal; yet I have no ſcruple to ſay, that, in my opinion, Vindex and this concealed author are one and the ſame. To ſhew that I do not think of his oppoſers as Vindex does, I am contented to leave the confutation of his book in their hands.

The arguments contained in his book, he modeſtly ſays, are "unanſwered, and in themſelves unanſwerable." Mr. Hook's pamphlet in oppoſition to it, he adds, has been extolled far beyond its merits; and, "as to the pamphlet of the reverend Baronet, it is too trifling to deſerve particular remark." But notwithſtanding the pamphlet, as he tells us, does not deſerve particular remark, he attempts to leſſen the weight of the worthy Baronet's reaſoning; and how does he do it? why, by a pretty broad inſinuation, that "Sir Adam has his thouſands a year from the Church." Ergo, his reaſoning is good for nothing. Now, Sir, in order to fan away the duſt which Vindex is attempting to throw into the eyes of thoſe who read "this trifling pamphlet," I aſſert, that this worthy Baronet, whom I am proud to call my friend, not becauſe he is a baronet, but becauſe he is a good Chriſtian, and an excellent pariſh prieſt, does *not* "*receive* his thouſands from the Church;" and I challenge Vindex to prove the contrary. The preferment which my friend poſſeſſes, and which I conceive to be far below his merits, is a rectory in Eſſex, and a prebend of Briſtol.

But upon the principle of Vindex, by the ſame ſort of reaſoning as the arguments of a pluraliſt and dignitary are conſidered to be "trifling," becauſe the perſons who uſe them are fallaciouſly ſaid "to have their thouſands from the Church," the arguments of a curate upon this point muſt be "unanſwerable," becauſe their ſtipends "do not afford more than eightcenpence or two ſhillings a week for the ſupport of their families." What your readers may think, Mr. Urban, of this way of arguing, I will not pretend to ſay: it is enough for me to form my own opinion of it. But, Sir, I muſt obſerve, that Vindex is here again throwing duſt into the eyes of his readers. For, if his aſſertion reſpecting the ſalaries of curates is to be taken in the unqualified way in which it is made in his letter, it muſt mean that all curates have the ſame number of individuals in their families, and that all curates are ſo ill paid by their principals, that "they do not get more than eighteen pence or two ſhillings per week for the ſupport of each individual in their families." I have no heſitation in ſaying, that this is a groſs miſrepreſentation; and Vindex knows it to be ſo.

Why the author of "the Neceſſity of the Abolition, &c." ſhould have taken ſo much pains to vilify the character and condition of that uſeful and reſpectable body of men, the Officiating Curates, is beſt known to himſelf; but as a fellow-labourer with them in the ſame vineyard, he ſhould have treated them

them with more tenderneſs. If he had poſſeſſed that Chriſtian charity, without which either Incumbent or Curate is counted dead before their great Maſter, he would have been more ſparing of his epithets, and would not have led thoſe who know him to aſk what peculiar excellencies in his character or conduct entitle him to ſay, "Stand off, I am holier than thou." That he is diſappointed becauſe others of his clerical brethren have obtained preferment, may be readily conceived; but this is no excuſe for his uncharitable cenſures of thoſe who have met with greater ſucceſs.

Notwithſtanding what Vindex would inſinuate againſt the arguments of a beneficed man, I am bold to avow myſelf *a Rector*, far removed, indeed, from thoſe *very few* who receive "their thouſands a year from the Church."—I can without envy ſee thoſe above me, whoſe preferment as far exceeds in value my rectory, as my rectory exceeds the value of the Kentiſh curate's ſalary. And I frankly own myſelf to be one of thoſe who would rather ſee the preſent eſtabliſhment in Church and State, even if it were attended with greater imperfections than thoſe which are attributed to it by factious demagogues: I ſay, Sir, I would rather ſee ſuch an eſtabliſhment continue, than to witneſs that wild Utopian ſyſtem of equality, which would deſtroy all diſtinctions of rank, and, with them, all the comforts of ſociety. A. B.

Mr. Urban, *London, March* 20.

HAVING frequent occaſion to viſit the city of Coventry, it has been matter of wonder and ſurpriſe to me, that no perſon has given a particular hiſtory of it. Some years ſince, propoſals were iſſued for publiſhing the ſame by ſubſcription, in one volume quarto, with plates; but why it was not carried into effect, I know not. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Sharp, reſidents there, have I believe made a conſiderable collection of materials for ſuch a work; and if they would publiſh it, I have no doubt but it would well anſwer the pains they have taken, and would be very gratifying to every lover of antiquities. It is a very antient city, and has ſuffered but little by fire, ſo that many of the original buildings ſtill exiſt; ſome of them have ſtood near one thouſand years, and moſt of them upwards of five hundred; ſeveral of the old guilds ſtill remain. St. Mary's hall has been occaſionally noticed in your Magazine, but a great deal more may be ſaid about it in a local hiſtory. The church of St. Michael is a fine piece of Gothic architecture, and its ſpire the moſt beautiful in the kingdom. Many of the buildings that are ſtill to be ſeen were palaces of the nobility and gentry. The firſt Sir Orlando Bridgman lived in Little Park-ſtreet; Sir William Dugdale, the hiſtorian, in Croſs-cheaping; the late Lord Liſford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Hewitt), was born in Dugdale's houſe. But to amplify particulars is needleſs; there is ſo much in the place to gratify the curious antiquary, that the more he ſearches the more he will be pleaſed; all I wiſh is, that, by the inſertion of this letter in your next Magazine, ſome perſon or perſons may be ſtimulated to undertake this hiſtory, which would be very acceptable to the inhabitants, and to the ſurrounding neighbourhood. I have your whole work, and dip into it frequently with reiterated pleaſure, and am proud of an opportunity of ſaying with how much reſpect I am,

Yours, &c. I. T.

Mr. Urban, *March* 21.

PERMIT me to correct a miſtake in my laſt, p. 109, where I ſpoke of the late iſſue of dollars as *an half meaſure*. From further information I learn, that the term *meaſure* cannot be applied with propriety to that circumſtance, as they ſeem to have come ſpontaneouſly into circulation: at leaſt, no one thinks fit to own them, and they are now in a fatherleſs ſituation. The Mint and the Bank, which I had conceived to be the beſt entitled to the appellation of their natural parents (for I had preſumed that they were ſtamped by the one, and iſſued by the other) have, according to Newspaper authority, diſowned them. In this ſtate, I know not what to call them—They ſhould be Spaniſh, and yet their *ſtamp* forbids me to interpret that they are ſo.

Erratum in your laſt, p. 109, *col.* 2, *line* 18, *for* him *read* aim.

Yours, &c. R. R.

*** A Norfolk Farmer wiſhes to be informed, what is the beſt publication on the Diſeaſes to which Neat Beaſts are ſubject, with the ſymptoms of each complaint, and means of cure.

Mr.

Meteorological Diary for February 1804, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5'. W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E	S	W	State of wind.	At 1 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E	S	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1804.
1	29.39	St.	45	41			4		V.L	29.31	S	46	46			1	3	L.	
2	21	St	44	42.5			1	3	L.	.32	St.	46	47			2	2	L.	☾ in apogee
3	.16	S	44	42			4	1	L.	.16	St.	45	45					V.L.	☾. ☌ ☽ 24. ☽ gr.
4	.16	R	39	31	2			2	R.B	.38	R	38	36	3			1	V B	[Lat. S.
5	.73	S	34	30 5				4	V.L.	.64	S	38	38.5	1			3	B.	
6	.81	R	32	24	1			3	L.	.81	St.	32	30	3			1	R.B	☽ at gr. Dec. S.
7	30.08	R	30	23 5	2			2	No.	30.14	R	33	23	2			2	V L	
8	.15	S	30	27.5			3	1	V.L	.05	S	34	36			1	3	R.B	
9	29.74	S	41	42				4	R.B	29.66	S	42	45			1	3	L.	☽ in ♌
10	.42	St	44	41.5			1	3	V.L	.32	S	47	48			2	2	L.	☌ ☽ ☍, ☌ ☿
11	28.84	S	36	42			3	1	L.	28.85	S	47	46.5				4	V L	●
12	29.46	R	43	41	2	2			t.	29.72	R	41	35	1	3			V.B.	☌ ☽ ♀, ☽ in Eq.
13	30.02	R	33	27	2	2			R.B	30.06	R	35	34	2	2			B.	☽ in perigee.
14	.10	St	31	24	2	2			V.L.	.10	St.	32	35	2	2			B	
15	.10	S	31	28	2			2	No.	.09	S	35	37.5	4				L	
16	.07	S	46	34	3			1	L.	.05	S	37	37	2	2			V.L.	
17	.08	R	35	29.5	2	2			V.L	.07	S	39	36	2	2			t..	☽ gr. Lat. N.
18	29.98	St	28	25 5	2	2			R.B.	.05	R	42	41	2	2			B.	☽
19	30.08	S	38	34	4				V.L.	.03	S	44	41	4				L.	☽ gr. Dec. N.
20	.08	R	40	38	2	2			No.	.11	St	46	43	2	2			B	
21	.19	R	39	34	3			1	V.L	.19	St.	42	44	3			1	V.L	
22	.16	S	39	37	2			2	V.L	.11	S	41	43	2			2	L.	
23	29.91	S	39	38	1			3	R.B.	29.90	S	44	43.5	2			2	R.B.	☽ in ♉
24	.85	S	35	30				4	V.L	.53	S	39	40.5	1			3	V B.	
25	.59	St.	33	29.5	2			2	L.	.59	S	35	35	4				V.B	○
26	.72	R	31	24 5			2	2	No.	.75	St	33	36.5				4	No.	☽ in Eq. D.
27	.64	St	38	39	1			3	V.L.	.62	St.	42	43			2	2	V.L	☌ ☽ ♄
28	.62	S	38	36				4	V.L	.66	R	48	36	4				L	
29	.69	R	32	28 5	3			1	L.	.74	St	38	35	4				B	
	.76		37.17	33.62	38	12	18	48		.76		39.65	39.55	50	13	11	40		

This month (February) has produced a great number of solar *maculæ* and *faculæ*, though they were mostly small and scarcely worth noticing here. On the 11th there were some pretty well defined *maculæ*; and most of them, by their position, must have been occulted by the Moon; but, much to be regretted by the lovers of astronomy, the day with us was mostly cloudy, which prevented any good observations being made upon this famous eclipse. On the 28th a spot near the following limb appeared evidently to be depressed below the Sun's surface, both from an internal view which I had of the Eastern part of the penumbra, and from its resemblance to an orthographical projection of any circular cavity made at that inclination. Some days during this month the *faculæ* were very visible about the equatorial parts of the Sun. It is to be observed, that *maculæ* and *faculæ* mostly accompany each other; nevertheless, sometimes the *faculæ* are much more conspicuous when the number of the spots are nearly the same. In my place-book I have noted down every day's observations on the Sun, with particulars as to the time of the appearance and disappearance, &c. of the solar *maculæ* and *faculæ*; but as a transcript of them would be both tedious and uninteresting to your readers, I shall therefore confine myself to the giving a brief account of these appearances, enlarging occasionally when any thing occurs which may be thought worthy of such an expatiation. After giving the above, as to the validity of the remark made in your last number (which was the reason for my introducing this subject with that of meteorology) your readers will be able to judge.

Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

AS you have favoured my Journal for January with inſertion in your valuable Repoſitory, I herewith tranſmit the ſame for February: but firſt allow me to make a few remarks. Would it not be an advantage, in all journals of the weather, to appropriate ſeparate columns for the hygrometer, and *electrometer*? Electricity has, I think, no ſmall ſhare in the production of the continual changes ſo obſerveable in our atmoſphere, but more eſpecially the wind; for, I have noticed, the Electrometer ſeems pretty generally to prognoſticate a high wind. Electricity, indeed, ſeems to be the grand baſis on which to found all our meteorological knowledge: for inſtance, I think it not improbable but the air undergoes frequent decompoſitions through the intervention of an *electrical ſtream, current,* or *cloud* (as we know the *ſpark* affords no little aſſiſtance to experimental chemiſtry, when applied with a view to the ſame object,) producing, the more rapid the decompoſition is, a more powerful current of air; or, at other times, large drops of rain. I am well aware, neither one nor two hypotheſes are ſufficient, on which to raiſe a general and correct theory, whereby to account for all the various phenomena ſo conſpicuous in our fickle and inconſtant climate; but if ſuch gentlemen as are ſuitably ſituated, were to devote a very ſmall portion of their time and talents to the attainment of an object which has ever been the grand deſideratum, and attracted the general attention of the peaſant, as the natural philoſopher, they would, by communicating their *reſearches* to the publick, receive the thanks of thoſe who are beſt able to appreciate their merits. Yours, &c. A PHYSICIEN.

Meteorological Diary for Feb. 1804, kept at Hull. Lat. 53°. 45'. Long. 14' W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts N	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts N.	E.	S.	W.	State of wind.
1	29.35	R	46	41			4		H.	29.24	S	48	46			3	1	H.
2	.17	S	47	46				4	H.	.27	R	48	48				4	H.
3	.27	St	43	39			1	3	B.	.17	S	45	44			1	3	B.
4	.38	R	36	30	4				H.	.51	R	40	39	4				S.
5	.94	R	38	37				4	V.H.	.99	R	38	36	2			2	B.
6	30.22	R	31	24	2			2	H.	30.23	St.	33	29	2			2	H.
7	.71	R	31	29	2			2	B.	.67	S	35	32	3			1	B.
8	.53	S	32	28			2	2	H.	.44	S	37	39			3	1	B.
9	.01	S	42	43				4	L.	29.87	S	44	47			2	2	L.
10	29.56	R	44	42			4		L.	.43	S	46	47			4		L.
11	28.82	S	45	43			4		B.	28.87	R	45	43			3	1	L.
12	30.35	R	41	37	2	2			B.	30.42	R	40	36	2	2			H.
13	.76	R	37	29		4			H.	.71	S	41	36		4			B.
14	.74	R	38	33		4			L.	.72	S	42	39		4			B.
15	.68	R	40	39	4				H.	.64	S	43	43	4				H.
16	.58	S	42	40	4				L.	.55	S	43	42	4				S.
17	.71	R	40	38	4				L.	.68	S	43	42	4				No.
18	.68	St.	43	39	3	1			L.	.70	R	45	46	3	1			V.L.
19	.68	S	43	41	4				R.B.	.64	S	43	43.5	4				B.
20	.71	St.	43	38	4				H.	.62	S	45	45	4				R.H.
21	.77	R	40	34	3			1	V.L.	.74	S	45	46	4				L.
22	.62	S	38	32				4	B.	.54	S	45	48				4	R H.
23	.35	S	42	39	1			3	V.H	.28	S	43	37	4				V.H.
24	.01	S	34	32				4	V.H.	29.72	S	42	37	4				E.H.
25	29.98	R	33	30	2			2	V.H.	.98	St.	37	33	2			2	V.H.
26	30.22	R	35	31	1			3	B.	30.81	S	38	38				4	No.
27	.07	St	39	38	2			2	L.	.05	S	42	40	1			3	R.B.
28	.06	R	38	36	4				H.	.07	R	40	37	3			1	H.
29	.18	R	34	31	4				L.	.22	R	38	38	3			1	B.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 14.

MR. Ellis, in his "Antiquities of Shoreditch," gives the following extract from the burials of the Pariſh Regiſter.

"1795, Alexander Naſmith, aged 84. 20th April; who having ſailed round the world with Lord Anſon, declared, a few days before his death, that there was but one perſon living, who had ſailed on the ſame expedition." And in a note we were informed, "that this other perſon was probably Joſeph Allen, M. D. upwards of thirty years maſter of Dulwich College, who died Jan. 11, 1796, and is mentioned in the Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVI. p. 85, as having been the ſuppoſed laſt of theſe circumnavigators."

But the newspapers have lately announced the death of another man, at the age of 109, who is likewiſe ſaid to be the laſt ſurvivor of that crew.—Now, Mr. Urban, theſe are all miſtakes: and, like the "*more laſt Words of Richard Baxter*," I here preſent you with a ſhort account of *another laſt ſurvivor* ſtill. John Forteſcue, eſq. now reſiding on his paternal eſtate of Cookhill in the county of Worceſter, after having before ſailed with Lord Anſon to the coaſt of Guinea, and the Weſt Indies, was a midſhipman on board the Centurion in that famous voyage; was made poſt-captain when Lord Anſon afterwards preſided at the Admiralty Board, and continued in the ſervice till the peace of 1763. This reſpectable veteran, whoſe name you will find in the liſt of ſuperannuated captains, is now in his 84th year; and, excepting a moſt violent local affection of the ſea ſcurvy, contracted in the Centurion's expedition, poſſeſſes a more complete enjoyment of his mental faculties, and a larger ſhare of bodily health, than uſually falls to the lot of that period of life: ſo that, Mr. Urban, his friends and neighbours confidently hope it will yet be long, before you will have it in your power to record, in *your Obitnary*, the *real laſt ſurvivor* of that celebrated crew.

It may not be improper to add, that he has a young grandſon, John Forteſcue Morgan, who greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf on board the Hannibal, when that ſhip was captured in Algeſiras Bay, having been becalmed within reach of the enemy's batteries; and who has ſince conducted himſelf with *approved* ſteadineſs and prudence on the impreſs ſervice, in the late unfortunate affair at Portland Iſland. He is now ſerving as midſhipman on board the Aigle, Capt. Woolfe, in the further purſuit of naval fame. M. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, March* 12.

THE following monumental inſcriptions are in St. Martin's church, in this town: and, as neither Dr. Thomas, the Continuator of Dugdale, nor Mr. Hutton, the Hiſtorian of Birmingham, have noticed them, I hope the Gentleman's Magazine will ſupply the deficiency, and allow them a place in its aſylum for Antiquities.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

1. On a braſs plate on a ſlab in the chancel:

H. S.
E.
Corpus Jacobi Parkinſon, A. M.
Qui per annos 2 Scholæ lib. Edv. VI. Reg.
hic inſtitutæ præfuit.
Huic muneri . . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
Græcam linguam apprimè calluit,
Latinæ vetuſtatem haud mediocri acumine perſpectam habuit.
Hebraicæ nequicquam rudis.
Natus eſt apud Witney in com. Oxon.
Martii die 3. A. D. 1652.
Hujuſce vitæ malis valedixit 28 die
ejusdem menſis 1722,
Pace fruiturus æterna.
H. M. Filius ejus unicus Jacobus, Oxon.
Alumn. (ſui optim. parentem
amoris teſtandi gratia) ponendum curavit.

Below, is another braſs plate with arms, *a chevron*, colours not expreſſed.

2. On a braſs plate againſt the end of a pew, North ſide of the nave, near the pulpit:

"Infra jacet ſepulta exemplariſq. fincera Xti miniſtra Mr An'a Groue, filia Tho. Boughton de Bilton, eſq. cara marito, com'oda vicinis, candida conctis: ætate vigenti ejus, (viz. an'o 38, Junij 9, A. D. 1681) piam efflavit animam, deoq. cohabitat in æternum.
Uſeful in life, joyful at death."

Arms, 3 creſcents, a 4th for difference; colours not expreſſed.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE SUPPRESSION OF MONASTERIES. No. II.

24. *ITEM*; Whether ye do keep ſilence in the church, cloiſter, refectory, and dormitorie, at the hours and time ſpecified in your rule?

25. *Item*; Whether ye do keep faſting and abſtinence, according to your rules,

rules, ſtatutes, ordinances, and laudable cuſtoms of this houſe?

26. *Item*; Whether ye abſtain from fleſh in time of Advent, and other times declared and ſpecified by the law, rules, and laudable cuſtoms of this houſe?

27. *Item*; Whether ye wear ſhirts and ſheets of woollen; or that ye have any conſtitution, ordinance, or diſpenſation, granted or made to the contrary, by ſufficient and lawful authority?

Profitentes regulam Benedicti quam arctiſſime tenentur ad prædicta cæremonialia obſervanda.

28. *Item*; Whether ye do ſleep together in the dormitorie under one roof or not?

29. *Item*; Whether ye have all ſeparate beds, or any one of you doth lay with another?

30. *Item*; Whether ye do keep the refectory at meals, ſo that two parts, at the leaſt, of the whole convent be always there, unleſs the maſter at every one time diſpenſe with you to the contrary?

31. *Item*; Whether ye do wear your religious habit continually, and never leave it off but when ye go to bed?

32. *Item*; Whether any brethren of this houſe have lightly departed hence, and have gone to any other houſe of like order and profeſſion, without ſpecial letters and licence of their maſter?

33. *Item*; Whether the maſter and brethren of this houſe have received and admitted any brother of another houſe without ſpecial licence and letters of his maſter and head?

34. *Item*; Whether any of you, ſince the time of your profeſſion, hath gone out of this houſe to his friends, or otherwiſe?

35. *Item*; How often he did ſo, and how long at every time ye tarried forth?

36. *Item*; Whether ye had ſpecial licence of your maſter ſo to go forth, or not?

37. *Item*; Whether, at any time of your being forth, ye changed or left off your habit, or any part thereof?

38. *Item*; Whether ye, or any of you be, or hath been, in manifeſt apoſtaſy; that is to ſay, fugitives or vagabonds?

39. *Item*; For what cauſe or occaſion ye have ſo gone forth, and been in apoſtaſy? and whether the cauſe of your going forth was by reaſon of the great cruelty of your maſter, or by his negligence, not calling you home to your cloiſter?

40. *Item*; Whether ye be weekly ſhaven, and do not nouriſh or ſuffer your hair to be long? and whether ye wear your apparel according to the rule, not too exceſſive, nor too exquiſite; and in like wiſe the trappings of your horſes, and other your bearing beaſts?

41. *Item*; Whether the maſter and head of this houſe do uſe his brethren charitably, without partiality, malice, envy, grudge, or diſpleaſure, more ſhewed to one than another?

42. *Item*; Whether he do uſe his diſciplines, corrections, and puniſhments upon his brethren, with mercy, pity, and charity, without cruelty, rigorouſneſs, and enormous hurt, no more favouring one than another?

43. *Item*; Whether any brother, or religious perſon of this houſe, be incorrigible?

44. *Item*; Whether the maſter of this houſe do uſe his brethren charitably when they be ſick and diſeaſed? and whether, in time of their ſickneſs, he do procure unto them phyſicians, and all other neceſſaries?

45. *Item*; Whether he make his accompts (as he ought to do) once every year before his brethren, and chiefly the ſeniors and officers, to the intent they may be made privy to the ſtate and condition of the houſe, and know perfectly the due adminiſtration thereof?

46. *Item*; Whether the prior, ſubprior, cellerar, kitchener, ferrure, ſacriſtan, or any ſuch-like officer, having adminiſtration of any manner revenues of this houſe, do make his whole and true accompt, according as he is bound to do, not applying any thing by him received to his own proper uſe or commodity?

47. *Item*; Whether any religious perſon of this houſe do bear, occupy, or exerciſe, more offices than one, for and to his own ſingular commodity, advantage, or profit, by the partial dealing of the maſter?

48. *Item*; Whether all and ſingular the revenues and profits of this houſe be converted and employed to the behove and uſe thereof and of the brethren, and according to the founder's mind and giver?

49. *Item*; Whether the maſter do make ſufficient reparations upon his monaſtery, as the church and all other houſing thereto adjoined, and alſo upon all other the lands, granges, farms, and tenements belonging to the ſame, and whe-

whether he ſuffer any dilapidation, decay, or ruin, in any part of them?

50. *Item*; Whether there be any inventory made of all and ſingular the moveable goods, which from time to time have been, and yet be, in this houſe, as of jewels, reliques, ornaments, veſtments, ready money, plate, bedding, with other utenſils; alſo of corn, chattels, and other commodities, to the intent the ſtate and condition of this houſe may be always known?

51. *Item*; That ye expreſs truly and ſincerely the whole ſtate and condition of this houſe, as in money, plate, cattle, corn, and other goods?

52. *Item*; Whether this monaſtery be indebted? to whom? and for what cauſe?

53. *Item*; Whether any of the lands be ſold, or mortgaged? and for what ſums?

54. *Item*; Whether any be let to farm by the maſter of this houſe for term of years, and for how many years? and ſpecially whether they be letten for ſmall ſums, or for leſs ſums than they were wont to be letten for, to the intent to have great ſums of ready money before-hand?

55. *Item*; Whether he do enforce, compel, or conſtrain his brethren, or any of them, to conſent to the ſealing of any leaſes, grants, farm-holds, annuities, corrodies, or any other alienations?

56. *Item*; Whether the plate and jewels, or any part or parcel thereof, or of any other moveable goods of this houſe, be laid to pledge, ſold, or alienated for a time, or for ever? for what cauſe, and to whom? or otherwiſe embezzled, or conſumed?

57. *Item*; Whether the maſter of this houſe be wont to give, under his ſeal of office, or convent-ſeal, farms, corrodies, annuities, or offices, to his kinſfolk, alliances, friends, or acquaintance, for term of years, or otherwiſe, to the hurt, hindrance, damage, and impoveriſhment of this houſe?

58. *Item*; Whether he be wont to grant any patent, or covent-ſeal, without the conſent of his brethren?

59. *Item*; Whether the covent-ſeal of this houſe be ſurely and ſafely kept under three keys; that is to ſay, one remaining and being in the cuſtody of the maſter, and the other two in the cuſtody of two ſeniors? דרור

Oxford, March 12, 1804.

Mr. Urban, *March* 12.

I AM well aware, that, amongſt the multiplicity of communications ſent you for inſertion in your valuable and entertaining Magazine, it is impoſſible for you to examine them all with that minuteneſs which would enable you to detect any plagiariſm or want of originality in the author; and, not ſuſpecting the honour of your correſpondents, you depend in a great meaſure on their veracity and accuracy. Without, therefore, meaning to impute the ſmalleſt degree of blame to you, Sir, I could not but remark, with ſome indignation, in looking over your volumes of Magazines, a few days ago, for the year 1800, that a correſpondent of yours, ſigned T. O. de Britain, p. 841, has quoted a beautiful paſſage from the 26th number of the Spectator, pretending that it is the production of Goldſmith's Vicar of Wakefield, and a part of one of his Sermons. Now, Sir, I cannot but conſider this as an inſult upon your readers; for, how could he for a moment ſuppoſe that he could thus impoſe upon the world? Had he preſented us with a quotation from any obſcure and neglected author, it might have paſſed off, and we ſhould have looked upon it as the production of the perſon whom he pretends to ſay it is; but, to copy a paſſage, *verbatim*, from a work ſo well known and ſo univerſally read and admired as the Spectators, is an attempt at ſo flagrant an impoſition as could not fail of ſoon being detected, even by the moſt caſual reader, and muſt inevitably ſubject the author of ſuch an unfounded aſſertion to the contempt and ridicule of thoſe whom he endeavoured to impoſe upon, as well as to the diſgrace and ignominy of having practiſed ſo palpable a deceit. Knowing your readineſs to publiſh any thing which may tend to the clearing of any doubt, or the reſtoration of any paſſage to its real author, I ſhall make no apology for having ſent you the above obſervations, having experienced proofs of your love of juſtice and deſire to correct any miſ-repreſentations, by the inſertion of a letter which informed you that one of your correſpondents had ſent you an Epigram of Catullus for one of Gray's, and another had gotten inſerted, amongſt the original poetry, a Sonnet of Maſon's as one of his own compoſition.

I ſhould be much obliged to any of your Correſpondents, if they would favour me with an explanation of that paſſage in Macbeth, beginning with "To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow," &c; as likewiſe their opi-

opinion of Macbeth's reflection when the news of the Queen's death is brought him, he ſays, "ſhe ſhould have died hereafter, there would have been a time for ſuch a word." A friend of mine conjectured, that this ſeemed to hint, that Macbeth would have taken care that ſhe *ſhould* have died hereafter; that is, that he would have killed her; but I cannot agree with him in this ſuppoſition, as Macbeth throughout the play ſeems to entertain a great degree of affection for his wife; and, what appears to me the moſt likely meaning of the above paſſage is, that the preſent time was ſo full of horror, that it wanted not the news of her death to make him feel more; and that "ſhe ſhould have died hereafter," &c. means, that at ſome future period he ſhould have had more leiſure to lament her death, and that therefore it ſhould have been deferred.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN, *March* 6.

I have been accuſtomed, from my earlieſt infancy, conſtantly, and, I hope, conſcientiouſly, to attend public divine worſhip in the connexion and with the family to which I have the happineſs to belong. One part of our Sunday Sacred Service (as in moſt other religious aſſemblies) conſiſts in the public celebration of divine praiſe; and this branch of divine worſhip Sir, in the connexion with which I claſs, has been conducted hitherto *viâ vocis* though perhaps not with all the harmony, melody, and ſweetneſs, that could be wiſhed, yet I hope in general with a due degree of devotion. But, from ſeveral concomitant and incidental circumſtances of a local nature, there are ſome very reſpectable members of the Society who are older, and therefore I conclude wiſer than myſelf, that have it in contemplation to introduce an *organ*, in order to tune, aſſiſt, and govern, our public Pſalmody. Now, Sir, not to be tedious, the ſubſtance of my enquiry is, "What are the arguments from reaſon and ſcripture which warrant and ſanction the uſe of organs, or any inſtrumental muſic, in public divine worſhip?" The preſent circumſtance, Sir, has occaſioned me to think more about the propriety and expediency of ſuch a meaſure than, perhaps, I ſhould otherwiſe have done, and though I have not been able fully to ſatisfy myſelf on this important point, I am in good hopes of having my doubts and ſcruples removed through the medium of your Miſcellany; which will be a gratification to me, as I flatter myſelf I have ſome taſte for muſic, eſpecially for that which is profeſſedly conſecrated to the higheſt nobleſt purpoſes. Hoping (for the honour of our National Eſtabliſhed Church, and other religious communities, as well as for my own ſatisfaction) that this enquiry will meet with the attention which its importance demands,

I am, Sir, yours, &c. CONCERTO.

Alphabetical Liſt of the principal Technical Terms introduced into the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation.

PAINTING. The art of repreſenting objects by lines, colours, light, and ſhade. Our antient Paintings have very little of what is termed *effect*; ſuch as is brought out in modern productions of the pencil, by means of broad maſſes of bright and dark tints. In thoſe performances left on walls, pannels, windows, and on vellum, we perceive a faithful outline, colours richly laid on, and very few ſhadows; yet, by an undefineable manner in the diſpoſure of parts, and attachment of colours, every particle is preſented, under an influence of ſober light, clear, diſtinct, and ſatisfactory.

Palace. The manſion of Royalty. This name appertains alſo to the dwellings of Princes, Prelates, &c. In order to aſcertain the arrangements of ſuch ſtructures from actual remains, let us ſurvey the Palace at Weſtminſter, where is to be ſeen the Great Hall ſurrounded by offices of ſtate, many of the Regal chambers, Chapel, and Cloiſters, &c. Windſor Palace, or Caſtle, has more parts left of its general deſign, though cut up, piecepatched, havocked, and *improved*. Here we *item* the general plan, the ſurrounding walls, or out-works, the foſs partly filled up, (whereby the majeſty or the exterior lines are rather reduced), gateways, firſt and ſecond Courts, offices of all deſcriptions; Towers numerous, Keep, Hall, Chambers, Chapel, &c. &c. Of Epiſcopal Palaces, we notice that at Wells, co. Somerſet, where is the foſs (filled with water) bridge to the gate of entrance, ſurrounding walls, towers, great hall, offices, rooms of ſtate, chapel, &c. The Epiſcopal Palace at Durham

ſhews

ſhews ſurrounding walls, great court, offices, keep, chambers of ſtate, chapel, &c.

Pannel. A receding ſquare, or oblong form, cut into the face of a wall or wainſcoting.

Parapet. A kind of breaſt-work immediately above the entablature of a building (in our antient works) either a plane face, or perforated, in various geometrical figures.

Pavement. In our Antiques, we meet with veſtiges of the Roman work in this way, in ſmall ſquares of brick and different coloured ſtones, put together in architectural lines, with figures of men and animals, &c. Of the Saxon Pavements we have no remains, repairs in ſtructures having from time to time baniſhed every thing of this nature; and it does not appear that any of our Church pavements are of an older period than the 14th century. In them are moderate-ſized ſtones, with large ſlabs of Engliſh marbles, whereon are cut the portraitures of deceaſed perſons, croſſes, &c. or inlayed with braſſes, expreſſing the ſame characters. Ornamental tiles, in two or more colours, make alſo a part of the rich diſplay.

Pediment. In our Antient Architecture, is the pitch of a roof when taken in front, the edges of which are decorated with mouldings, and the upper part crowned with niches, or pinnacles.

Pedeſtal. That part, in Roman Architecture, which ſupports a column and its baſe capital, &c. In our Antiquities, a pedeſtal is chiefly applied for the ſupport of erect ſtatues, the height being more than the width; and thoſe where the length is more than the width bear recumbent ſtatues.

Penny-a day. A modern reaſon, adduced by Prejudice, why our antient edifices were brought to that exceſs of ſplendour we now witneſs. Labour in former times, we are taught to believe, was ſo cheap, that men in a manner worked for what is called "nothing."

Perſpective. Is the repreſentation by lines of any Architectural ſubject, as it ſhews to the eye, on thoſe planes which are parallel to the poſition of the beholder, and thoſe planes which ſeem to lye in an oblique direction, their lines running to the vaniſhing points.

Pier. That ſolid part of a building which is between two openings, as the pier to windows, &c.

Pilaſter. The counterpart of a column in ſquare lines placed againſt the upright face of a wall, the column itſelf ſtanding immediately before it; near, or at certain given diſtances. In our Antient Architecture we find no objects of this nature, they being only applicable to the Roman and Grecian Orders.

Pilgrim. Conſulting our Antiquities, his dreſs was an under veſt, with an outer robe, having half-open ſleeves, ſhewing the under ſleeves which continued to the wriſts. On his head a broad-brimmed hat, with a ſhell in front; on his feet, ſandals, or ſhort laced boots; in his hand a ſtaff, and by his ſide a ſcrip *, &c.

Pillar. See *Column.*

Pinnacle. The appropriate finiſh to a buttreſs, when they are required to be more enriched than thoſe buttreſſes finiſhing with ſimple ſplays. A pinnacle is an elegant form, the chief feature of which is its pyramidical termination.

Plan. Is the ground-lines or ſhape of any pile, taken as it occupies the ſpace built upon; in the forms of ſquares, oblongs, rounds, octagons, hexagons, irregular figures, &c. By a Plan laid down in this way, we trace through the courts of caſtles, the chambers, &c. avennes of churches, cloiſters, aiſles, up ſtair caſes, along roofs, the tops of towers, &c.

Plane. The meer ſurface of any Architectural object, or thoſe parts (ſuppoſe the front of a Cathedral) which run parallel with the eye of the looker-on.

Plinth. A ſquare, or round tablet, ſupporting or making part of the baſe of a column.

Porch. The principal entrance into our antient buildings, whether manſions or churches: theſe deſigns we find raiſed on the nobleſt ſcales, and full of the richeſt embelliſhments. Their diſpoſure are both on the North and South and at the Weſt front of churches, where at this latter part (in large ſtructures of this kind) are uſually ſet up three diſtinct porches, each entering into the three aiſles of the nave. Superb examples, the Cathedrals at Lichfield, Saliſbury, Exeter, &c. Porches to

* Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. III. p 623.

Great

Great Halls, refer to Weſtminſter Hall, &c.

Portcullice. A frame of iron (or, it is poſſible, of wood) to be let down from above, to ſupply the place of the doors to a Gateway when deſtroyed in an aſſault upon a Caſtle. The gateways of our antient Caſtles ſhew, in many inſtances, the grooves for conducting the deſcent of Portcullices. Their deſign, judging from our Sculptures and Paintings, is a certain number of bars faſtened together at regular intervals in horizontal and perpendicular directions, the bottom part of the perpendicular bars being ſpiked, both to wound the aſſailants and fix themſelves in the ground. The Portcullice is one of the diſtinctions of the Royal Houſe of Tudor.

Poſtern. The avenue in the ſides of large Gateways in City Walls, or elſewhere.

Prieſt. In our Antiquities, the robes of this ſacred character, when officiating at the altar, were exceſſively rich, being embroidered with figures and ornaments. The principal part of the dreſs was the outer garment called the *Cope**. In the veſtry of Durham Cathedral are five antient Copes, which were, until theſe twenty years, worn at the altar on feſtivals, and other principal days in the year.

Priſon. A vulgar epithet for thoſe portions of our antient buildings, which have been eſtranged from their primary uſes; as Cripts, or baſement chapels to large churches, part of ſide aiſles of ditto; Chauntry Chapels, certain places in galleries over aiſles; &c. ſuch particulars having been left to decay, turned into rubbiſh receptacles, and their windows ſtopped up, thereby caſting a gloomy light around. Thus theſe ſcenes convey to the common beholder ideas of dungeons, tortures, and death.

Profile. In Architecture, is the ſide view, or elevation of any building, whereby the ſhapes of mouldings, the projectures of galleries, cornices, &c. are aſcertained.

Purgatory. In our Antiquities, a repreſentation of this place is made out (either in Sculptures or Paintings) by the extended jaws of ſome animal, accompanied with flames, ſeeming ready to devour the figures of men and women. Theſe latter objects, however, are preſerved from the impending danger by the arm of a holy perſonage bearing a Croſs, &c.

* A repreſentation of one in vol. II. of "Antient Sculpture and Painting."

Mr. URBAN, *London-bridge, March* 24.

I SHALL conſider myſelf much obliged to any of your correſpondents who will favour me with their opinion on the following caſe.

A. B. is the landlord of a houſe in Cheapſide, which he has demiſed on leaſe to C. D. for fourteen years, and the following covenant is contained in the leaſe. "And that the ſaid C. D. ſhall and will from time to time, and at all times during the ſaid term hereby granted, well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid, all taxes, rates, duties, charges, and aſſeſſments whatſoever, which now are, or which ſhall or may at any time or times hereafter, during the ſaid term, be taxed, rated, charged, levied, aſſeſſed, or impoſed, on the ſaid demiſed premiſes, or any part thereof."

Now by the late Property Act, a duty of one ſhilling in the pound is to be charged on all rents; which is to be paid by the tenant, and to be deducted by him when he pays his rent to his landlord; and there is an expreſs clauſe in the Act to make void any contract on the part of the tenant to pay all taxes aſſeſſed on the houſe or premiſes demiſed to him, as far only as relates to the duty now impoſed by the ſaid Act. But, notwithſtanding ſuch clauſe, and though the duty is evidently intended to be charged on the income of the landlord, I have great doubts whether C. D. can conſcientiouſly deduct it from the rent payable to his landlord, after having entered into the abovementioned covenant; and I wiſh to have them removed by the opinions I now ſolicit.

Yours, &c. I. R.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 26.

MR. Gibſon, p. 103, is not very fortunate in expounding and applying the name *Levi*. If he will read Mr. Mede's 35th Diſcourſe, he will find what he has probably never ſeen, and what he ſeems to have great need of on that ſubject. He may alſo avail himſelf of ſome excellent hints on ſpeaking, which are equally applicable to writing, in the laſt number of the Projector.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

33. *The History of* Cornwall, *civil, military, religious, architectural, agricultural, commercial, biographical, and miscellaneous. By the Rev.* Richard Polwhele, *of* Polwhele, *and Rector of* Manaccan.

THE study of Topography, which we glory in patronizing and profeſſing, ſuffers by nothing ſo much as the verſatility of genius of thoſe who undertake it. Preacher, Polemiſt, Poet, Tranſlator, Antiquary, and Hiſtorian, this Proteus author ſteps from one purſuit to another, and ſcarcely accompliſhes a perfect work in any of them. This *ſoi-diſant* Old Engliſh Gentleman feels none of thoſe reſentments which would wound the honour and provoke the challenge of ſuch a character, unleſs, which we will never believe, the character be extinct in the Weſt of England. Yet, when he reſents, with ſo much warmth, the refuſal of admittance into private archives (ſee our vol. LXI. p. 308), for which admiſſion he had no encouragement to plead; if he aſſerts that a mint exiſted in a private manſion-houſe, he ſhrinks from the proof, as he does from the call of obligation to his ſubſcribers to complete the hiſtory of one county before he enters upon another. If his encouragement fails there, is he not himſelf the author of his own diſappointments, when he fails in his anſwers to a long ſtring of queries in our vol. LX. p. 1178, for which he had his anſwer, ibid. 1207, and gave his retort, LXII. 238? He was called upon to the like effect upon this very Hiſtory of Cornwall, LXXIII. 136; and whether Q. or Mr. Britton, p. 718, were moſt correct in their ſtatements, it amounts to the ſame thing with regard to Mr. P's honour; but, perhaps, "not having the law, he is a law unto himſelf." We muſt, however, retract ſome cenſure when we reflect that this Hiſtory of Cornwall is *chronological*.

It commences at the arrival of Julius Cæſar, or rather with "the arrival of the aboriginal inhabitants of Britain, immediately by ſea, or their progreſſive advance towards this iſland over the North of Europe." In either caſe, we conceive, they muſt have come by *ſea*, unleſs Mr. P. conceives Britain joined to the North of Europe, as the received idea is it was to the coaſt of France, as if all iſlands muſt have been originally continent. No ſooner ſettled, than theſe inhabitants muſt have kings: and who *they* were, "we ſhould meet with even ſatisfactory information if diſpoſed to give full credit to the ſtories of Geoffry of Monmouth, Giraldus Cambrenſis, or Ponticus Virunnius. But, though much truth may be extracted from theſe writers, eſpecially when compared with the Roman hiſtorians, we cannot refer to their annals as to authentic narrative, or truſt to their ſole authority in matters ſo remote and dubious." (p. 2.) Mr. P. does not, however, part with them ſo eaſily, and quotes *G. M. PVir. Gir. Camb.* and *Hard.* as long as they have any thing to ſay; and even the aſſertion of *Hals*, whom we know (not indeed from him) to have been a Corniſh hiſtorian, that *Baſſianus*, ſon of the Emperor Severus, who was *King* of Britain, was ſlain in battle by Caurauſius, and *he* by Alector or Alectus.

Leaving the Corniſh princes and generals, let us come to their conqueror, whom Mr. P, from various authorities, and not a little ſtreſs laid on Richard of Cirenceſter, who unfortunately never came to the knowledge of Borlaſe, contends to have been Veſpaſian*. The Danmonians flying from the Roman arms into France, a line of poſts was formed on the coaſts by the latter, to repel their inroads; and, in a later period, the Saxon fleets infeſting the Weſtern coaſts, another line of ſmaller camps was drawn againſt *them*.

The geography of Danmonium is defined from Richard, of whom it is obſerved, p. 25, n. Mr. Hutchins ſpeaks highly, but *at random*. "We may conjecture that Danmonium was at this time divided into *cantreds*. Such a diviſion we actually find in antient Ireland, whither the Danmonii had emigrated; and in Wales alſo, where, among the earlieſt inſtitutes of that country, they are referred to the antient Britons. Formed ſome time before the towns were conſtructed, the cantreds would bear their appellation from the moſt remarkable objects of nature within them." (p. 26.) The cantred, though including a larger diſtrict, gave riſe to the *hundred*. In each of the *ſix cantreds* Mr. P. finds ſome

* Yet Richard expreſſly ſays, "has olim deſerta propemodum incultas Britanniæ partes Romani *nunquam ſalutaverunt*." (p. 24, n.)

veſtiges

veſtiges of the Britiſh government. There is ſo large a mixture of *perhaps*, *poſſibly*, conjecture, and ſuppoſition, that we cannot weary our readers or ourſelves in tracing them. Very little is known of the form of government eſtabliſhed here by the Romans. Mr. P. will not allow it was oppreſſive; though his *right honourable* correſpondent, p. 35, n. affirms the contrary: and it certainly was not commercial.

Druidiſm and Paganiſm in Cornwall having been treated of in the "Hiſtorical Views of Devonſhire," only a few of thoſe tenets and ceremonies of which traces are ſtill viſible in the ſuperſtitions of the Corniſh, are here noticed. The *Furry*, a feſtival on May 8, is one of theſe, derived from *fer*, a fair; becauſe "they are gone to *fair*-O" occurs in a Robin Hood ſong on the occaſion, the ditty of which, *Ha-lan-tow*, derives Helſton from Ελλας and Halangium (the ſuppoſed name of it in Richard), and the peninſula of Meneg from "Sylva *Nemea*," full of wild beaſts. "The revellers *fadé* into the country, *fadé* being an old Engliſh word for *go*." It was always ſuppoſed to be a French word, expreſſive of evaneſcence. "This much for badinage." (p. 44, n.) The only *Furry* ſong of any antiquity is allowed to be "full of comparatively modern alluſion;" and all the reſt are the production of the laſt century. Borlaſe is made to contribute largely to this chapter.

That on Architecture begins with the Roman roads. "At the preſent juncture it ſeems to be the faſhion to interſect the whole country with military ways. Not a hill, valley, or plain, eſcapes the touch of the *Romanizing* rod: yet the idea of *Daniſh* caſtles ſeems greatly to obtain.—But almoſt all our camps were *Roman*."....."A very acute obſerver of antiquities (with whom the author has the honour of correſponding) ſeems to think that Danmonium is the ſcene for minute inveſtigation." Mr. P. delights in his *anonymous* correſpondents. Another of them, p. 101, is conſidered as poſſeſſing "A TASTE MORE REFINED THAN GILPIN'S." Much of the roads and ſtations, as alſo the forts in the Iriſh *ſcene*, is borrowed from Borlaſe. Mr. P. does not miſtake a Cromlech for a *Druid* altar, much leſs a *Roman* (p. 183); but, when he goes alone, and hazards his conjectures, we are ſtruck with amazement at his conſtruction (p. 137, n.) of Naaman's requeſt to Eliſha for "two mules burthen of earth (for his *barrow*). For thy ſervant (to render himſelf worthy of attention from thee) will henceforth offer neither burnt-offering nor ſacrifice unto other gods, but unto the Lord." Does not the Syrian's reaſon expreſſly point out that from this ſacred earth an altar to the true God was to be erected?

"Near the manſion-houſe at Kern's, in the pariſh of Paul, ſome workmen removing an old hedge, 1723, diſcovered a vault, about eight feet long and ſix high, the floor paved with ſtone, and the roof arched over with the ſame materials; within it was a plain urn of the fineſt red clay, full of earth. From the largeneſs and ſtrength of this vault, the ſmallneſs of the urn, and the earth without any bones, this urn muſt have contained the aſhes of ſome conſiderable perſon." (p. 138.) This bears ſome reſemblance to the diſcovery at Southfleet, *Archæologia*, vol. XIV. art. VIII.

Mr. Hals' knowledge in antiquities, p. 141, n. may be paralleled with Mr. Leigh's, in his account of Lancaſhire.

In the chapter on Agriculture are quoted two hiſtories of the *Mount*, by *Hals* and *Price*; the latter from p. 45 to p. 62.

We diſpute the derivation of the ſaddle, or its name, *ſedile*, p. 160, n. from the Romans. It had the name of *ephippium* from the Greeks; and *ſedile* applied rather to *ſeats* than ſaddles.

Mr. Whitaker, "that admirable writer" (p. 190, n.) "on what topick indeed does he not ſpeak well?" (p. 72, n.) ſuffered himſelf to be miſled by what "an author ſays of ſeveral pictures in the church of St. Neot, relating to *ſome particular traditions of the Jews*, which are *exactly delivered* in a *Corniſh* book now in the Public library at Oxford, Arch. 31. *It is probable they had theſe traditions immediately from the Jews themſelves.*" (p. 191, n.) Every one who knows any thing of paintings in church-windows muſt know that they conſiſt of *hiſtorical* ſubjects, either from the Bible or the legends of Saints; and of both claſſes are thoſe at St. Neot's, which were engraved, by charitable ſubſcription, about 1786. The MS. referred to is a Corniſh *ſcripture interlude*, in which certain traditions of the Jews reſpecting Scripture hiſtory are recited, and copied in the paintings; ſo that Biſhop Gibſon does not *wildly* refer to this work

work for any account of these windows, and "of the particular traditions of the Jews" delivered in them. "The windows actually contain *traditional* and *Jewish* histories, as well as scriptural. Even the Bishop's reference to the Cornish interlude, as *explanatory* of the *Jewish traditions* in the windows, is so far just, that the windows and the interlude run parallel each with the other in general design and in particular execution, in the general derivation of the history from Scripture, and in that particular intermixture of Jewish traditions with it. They are even *very similar* in one of the traditions. And so the painting and the play unite together at last, to shew the intimate acquaintance of the Cornish with the popular traditions of the Jews concerning their Scriptural narratives, and to prove the readiness which the Cornish had imbibed from the Jews for mingling their traditions with the narratives themselves, inserting them equally in the biography of the Patriarchs, and placing them in the same rank of reality with the very incidents of Scripture;" as was done by similar intermixture of Christian true histories and Christian legendary stories in other instances. The representation of the Creation similar at Barkeway (Salmon, Herts). Mr. P. has done away these erroneous notions. It would have been well if he had done the same by his friend Mr. Whitaker's derivation of *Sarafins* from *Sarah*, whose *genuine progeny* the Jews claimed to be.

"There is reason to think that British mints, properly so called, continued but a short time; the only king whose name certainly occurs upon British coins is Cunobeline; and the places at which they were struck are confined to two, *Camulodunum* and *Verulamium*, one in Herts, the other in Essex; consequently, they bear no relation to your county. We have no account of *any** Roman-British mints during the time the Romans held the island; but, from the great number of gold, silver, and copper Roman coins that are found here, particularly in the legionary stations, we justly conclude they had a general currency amongst us. It will be only necessary for your History to mention in what particular parts of your county a quantity of these coins has been found, and to what emperors they belong. The series of Roman coins found amongst us includes a period beginning at the time of Augustus and ending with Honorius: but I would recommend to you only a very general description of such numismatic fossils, as they are published in many works appropriated to the Roman coins." Extract from a letter to the author, from the late Mr. Southgate.—"Our coin underwent a total change after the establishment of the Roman colonies in this island. Britain, says Gildas, after it was subdued, and rendered tributary to the Romans, ought rather to have been called a Roman than a British island, as all its gold, silver, and copper money was stamped with the image of Cæsar. With respect to our Danmonian coinage, we have a silver coin, ascribed to Arviragus, on which is expressed the British wheel, formed by eight detached studs, and a horse, rather rudely described. Of Roman coins a vast number have been discovered in Danmonium; and it is a circumstance well worthy the attention of the antiquary, that we had a Roman-British mint at Exeter, which is proved by the S ISC. (SIGNATA ISCÆ) marked upon two coins of Gratian." (p. 194.) Much do we fear this *Exeter* coin comes out of the *Coppleſtone* mint—if at least we may depend on numismatic writers. SIS. SISPZ. are common on the coins of Constantine the Great, Licinius, Constantius, and Constans; and SISCP. on those of Gratian are all explained by Occo and Biragius; who also give the latter inscription, A.SIS C. B.SIS. I.B.SIS C.D. A.SIS.C.M.B. SIS.C. SIS C.P.S.; meaning *Sisciæ pecunia signata*, or *moneta percussa*: A and B signifying the first and second mint or mintage. The scene of Gratian's reign lay in Thrace, Pannonia, and the North of Germany. *Sisc*ia was a place of strength in Upper Pannonia, on the river Sarus.

Bishop Gibson derived assistance in Cornwall from Mr. Tonkin; and the correspondence is here printed at length, pp. 203—212.

Vol. II. book II. begins with the history of Cornwall from Vortigern to Edward I. Mr. P. is unwilling to believe, that, "from the character of the Britons of this æra, they should have thus fallen a prey to the Saxons." The vouchers for this warlike character are, Jornandes de Rebus Geticis, c. 45, and the

* "At Exeter we had a Roman-British mint." (p. 194.)

the Abbé Dubos, "Hiſt. critique de l'Etabliſſient de la Monarchie Françoiſe dans les Gaules," III. p. 522. Here, therefore, we muſt take Romance in lieu of true Hiſtory, in eight pages of notes in Liliputian type. We may eaſily believe that Joſeph of Exeter had ſeen Merlin's prophecy of Arthur, which was current long before Richard I.

In pp. 35 *& ſeqq.* we are preſented with a liſt of names of pariſhes, chiefly ſo called from *local* circumſtances. Amongſt them, *Crow-an*, the croſs; *Gronan*, moorſtone gravel; *Maw-gan*, and *Mawnan*, perhaps *Morgan* and *Mornan*; *Lan-i-horn*, the *iron* church. Among places, many of which give name to Corniſh families, we have *Bo-lith*, a *huge belly*; and ſome derived from *N. F.* without our being appriſed of the meaning of thoſe initials. Then follow pedigrees of *Trevyſan, Flamock, Lower, Lanion, Cannano, Code, Tucker* (of no pariſh), *Canew, Keſtell. Roſcarrock, Trefuſis, Polwhele, Trevanion.* Then a long enumeration of pariſhes in each hundred, in the ſmall type.

Mr. P had lately a map of *Dartmoor* foreſt (which is commonly ſaid to contain 10,000 acres, and to be 30 miles in length), painted on a large ſkin of vellum, deſcribing its limits, and the ſtations of a perambulation made in 1240. The towns, villages, churches, and woods, are curiouſly depicted, and the name of each ſubjoined, and written in a very legible character. The whole in tolerable preſervation. On the back is written the memorandum of the perambulation; two charters, one without a date, granted by John "Comes Moroton," afterwards King John, and the other by King Henry III. 1252; and another memorandum, of which very little remains legible. "The gentleman who put this map into my hands informed me that it belonged to a ſchoolmaſter ſomewhere in the neighbourhood of Taviſtock; and a duplicate is in the hands of one of the Prince's officers for the duchy of Cornwall." (p. 82, n.)

Boroughs are next enumerated, but no liſt of repreſentatives. "It ſhould be obſerved, that in this account of our towns, as well as all other parts of the preſent chapter, I have acquieſced in ſimple ſtatements. Various opportunities for hypothetical reaſoning have certainly occurred. But where hiſtorical documents were wanting, I have, *for once*, been ſucceſsful in impoſing ſilence on fancy." (p. 97.)

Mr. P. treating (p. 116) of St. *Piran*, of whom Mr. Tonkin tells us "he had found how he *acquired* his ſanctity," adds, Vertot ſays no ſuch thing; "by *getting very drunk*, and falling into a well, where he died. Vertot only ſays that he was drunk, fell into a well, and died." Whether Piran acquired his ſainthip by *dying drunk*, he certainly was not canonized till after his death, and the manner how he came by his death was no evidence of a life of ſanctity.

Civil, military, and religious architecture in this period occupies chap. IV. Of the inſcription over the South porch of the church of St. Auſtel, given in the laſt edition of the *Britannia*, pl. I. fig. 11, and in pl. XIII. fig. 4, 5, of the Introduction to the IId volume of "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," the firſt line is explained, p. 173, n. to be *Ry Du*, "God is King." Reſpecting the other words, Mr. P. will not hazard a conjecture. Mr. Hennah, rector of St. Auſtle, ſays, the inſcription is *Syro-Phœnician*, and means "Dearly beloved Jeſus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." Mr. H. appears to be a better Orientaliſt than Antiquary. It is well he retains the old ſenſe of I N R I.

"Juſt below the chancel at Ruan Lanyhorne commences, on the right, a kind of ſide-aile, that runs off at right-angles from the nave, and, if continued equally on the left, would have formed the croſs aile of our cathedrals. This was the chapel of the lord, that part of the church in which the lord and his immediate family attended the public offices of religion. This has, accordingly, a large and arched opening from it through the very body of the original wall towards the altar. Such an opening appears in many churches in Cornwall." (p. 176.)

The barrow of Hubba, p. 193, n. is clearly meant to be called, in the old MS. *loghe*, as *Hubbſlugh*.

At the end of vol. I. are 12 plates of monuments of the St. Aubyns and their chapel at Clowance; others of the Porbeagle fiſh and Spaw mackarel, the ſtone of Ciruſius, an antient capital at St. Michael's mount, a bas-relief in Leſtwithiel churchyard, St. Piran and St. Juſt amphitheatres, the Land's End, Helſton church, and Reſtormel caſtle.

How *many* volumes are to go to the compoſition

compoſition of this Hiſtory of Cornwall perhaps the author does not himſelf know, as it will depend on the will of his purchaſers, who will be diſappointed in his mode, both of compilation and in the want of a preliminary account of his materials, which appear to be better than the arrangement of them.

When the whole is finiſhed, it is poſſible Mr. P. may account to his readers for his obligation to other people's MSS.—if he does not diſdain a prefatory addreſs or acknowledgment of obligation. — The citations from *Hals* are from a parochial hiſtory of this county, left by Mr. Wm. Hals, of Merther, rector of St. Ivern, ſaid to be mixed with ſo many perſonalities that it would have been improper to publiſh unaltered. The ſecond part of it, containing the parochial hiſtory, was, however, publiſhed by an Exeter bookſeller, in ſix numbers, as far as letter F (Falmouth); but the ſale not anſwering, he ſoon deſiſted. A correſpondent of Mr. Urban's, who ſigns M. C. vol. LXI. p. 608, ſays, "the late Mr. Thorn, of Exeter, was in poſſeſſion of Hals's Hiſtory complete; and, had not his early death prevented the deſign, intended to have publiſhed it. He lent the MS. to ſome *worthy* perſon, who, in conſequence of Mr. Thorn's memorandum concerning it (if any was made) being either miſlaid or loſt, has thought proper *honeſtly* to retain it, notwithſtanding repeated advertiſement for the return of it." Another correſpondent (ibid. 712) ſays, there were publiſhed eight pariſhes, as far as letter G. We have heard the MS. is in the hands of Mr. Triſt, who will neither print it nor part with it. We are informed that it was printed at Truro, under the title of "A complete Hiſtory of Cornwall, by William Hals, Gent. Native of this County, 1730," folio, and came out in weekly numbers, forming one volume of 200 pages. "The publick having been encouraged to expect a new edition of this parochial hiſtory, and there appearing, in the author's MS. many things which might as well be omitted, as not falling under that ſubject, as alſo ſome things which may be added with advantage to a work of this kind, a folio half-ſheet of queries was circulated, dated Lawhitton, near Launceſton, May 1, 1775, and ſigned Robert Walker" (Brit. Top. I. 268), who is rector of Lawhitton. Beſides theſe, Mr. P. quotes Tonkin's MSS.

34. *An hiſtorical Diſquiſition on the* Mammoth, *or great* American Incognitum, *an extinct, immenſe, carnivorous Animal, whoſe Foſſil Remains have been diſcovered in* North America; *containing ſome introductory Obſervations, a Narrative of the Diſcovery of nearly an entire Skeleton near* New York, *in the* Autumn *of* 1801; *together with a comparative Deſcription and occaſional Remarks, illuſtrated with an Engraving. By* Rembrandt Peale.

"IN the Account of the Mammoth publiſhed in October laſt, the firſt crude ideas, from an imperfect examination, were haſtily given: ſubſequent inveſtigation has diſcovered many intereſting circumſtances, which are here detailed, and ſome paſſages which were not ſufficiently explicit have been more fully explained. Inſtead, therefore, of republiſhing it as a ſecond edition, which has been long called for, it was preferred to give it a more methodical, ſatisfactory, and enlarged form, only adopting ſuch paſſages as ſuited the preſent purpoſe (inſtead of the affectation of giving them in a new dreſs), and dwelling upon thoſe parts of the ſubject which were but ſlightly noticed in the former publication *." *Advertiſement.*

"The celebrated Cuvier, in his Memoir on Foſſil Bones, mentions no leſs than 23 different ſpecies of animals which are now extinct, but whoſe exiſtence in former ages is atteſted by theſe foſſil remains, no recent production of the ſort having ever been authenticated. The firſt on this liſt is that animal whoſe tuſks afford the foſſil ivory ſo common in Siberia, which was generally ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the elephant of Aſia, but which he has proved to have ſurpaſſed it in ſize, and to have differed from it very conſiderably, though it is certainly a ſpecies of the ſame genus, ſimilar remains having been found in various parts of Europe and Aſia. The ſecond of theſe ſpecies is that to which the Engliſh and the inhabitants of the United States have *transferred* the name of *Mammoth*, which properly belongs to the firſt. It is equally large; but its enormous teeth, armed with conic proceſſes, give to it a peculiar character. Great quantities of theſe are found

* Does this former publication mean the printed ſheet given at the exhibition of this ſkeleton in London?

on

on the borders of the Ohio, to the Weſt of the United States, whence almoſt every cabinet in Europe and America have been ſupplied." Buffon, averſe to the idea of any race of animals becoming extinct, conſiders both the Siberian and Mammoth as of that claſs: whereas later diſcoveries, within the laſt 60 years, determine that the tuſks of the elephant and the teeth of the hippopotamus are united in one animal of larger proportions.

Mr. C. W. P. in 1801, purchaſed of a farmer the following bones, found in a marle-pit in the vicinity of Newburgh, on the river Hudſon, 67 miles from New York: all the neck, moſt of the vertebræ of the back, and ſome of the tail; moſt of the ribs, in greater part broken; a tibia of one leg and a fibula of the other; ſome large fragments of the head; many of the fore and hind feet bones; the pelvis, ſomewhat broken; and a large fragment, 5 feet long, of one tuſk, about mid-way. He, therefore, was in want of ſome of the back and tail-bones, ſome of the ribs, the under jaw, one whole tuſk, and part of the other, the breaſt-bone, one thigh, and a tibia and fibula, and many of the feet-bones. The ſkeleton, compoſed of theſe bones, is now in his muſeum at Philadelphia. Another, diſcovered a few miles diſtant from the former, was exhibited by his ſon in London laſt year. The marle-pits are generally dug 12 feet long and 5 feet wide at the top, leſſening to 8 feet at bottom; and ſeveral hundred men were engaged to dig out theſe remains, which they damaged by uſing oxen and chains to drag them out, ſtill leaving many parts behind; and the farmer's neighbours ſued him for a ſhare of the price he had received for them.

Mr. P. jun. was induced to ſearch for another ſkeleton in the moraſs near New York, a few miles diſtant from the former, at a great expence of time and labour, among a great concourſe of travellers in coaches, waggons, chaiſes, and horſes. Other bones were found in different parts, making, in all, three ſets, and, with the two collections, which were moſt numerous, it was intended to form two ſkeletons, by ſtill keeping them ſeparate, and filling up the deficiencies in each by artificial imitations from the other, and from counterparts in themſelves.

From comparative deſcription Mr. P. pronounces that the teeth and tuſks belong to the ſame animal, but differ from thoſe of the elephant's. The neck-bones, not materially, except in the length of ſome of the vertebræ of the back, differ remarkably in conformation; as do the hips, tail, and ribs, the legs and feet, in length and breadth. The following dimenſions of the ſkeleton are given:

	ft.	in.
Height over the ſhoulders	11	0
Ditto over the hips	9	0
Length from chin to rump	15	0
—— from point of tuſks to the end of the tail, following the curve	31	0
—— in ſtrait line	17	6
Width of hips and body	5	8
Length of under jaw	2	10
Weight of the ſame, 63½ lb.		
Width of head	3	2
Length of thigh-bone	3	7
Smalleſt circumference of ditto	1	6
Length of the tibia	2	0
—— of humerus, or large thigh-bone of foreleg	2	10
Largeſt circumference of ditto	3	2½
Smalleſt ditto ditto	1	5
Length of the radius	2	5½
Circumference round elbow	3	8
Length of ſcapula, or ſhoulder-blade	3	1
—— of longeſt vertebra, or back-bone	2	3
Longeſt rib, without cartilage	4	7
Length of firſt rib	2	0
—— of breaſt-bone	4	0
—— of tuſks, defences, or horns	10	7
Circumference of one tooth, or grinder	1	6½

Weight of ditto, 4 lb. 10 oz.

The whole ſkeleton weighed about 1000 lb.

"Dr. Hunter pronounced the teeth of the American animal to have been never uſed in the maſtication of vegetables. The weight of his authority inclined many to his opinion among the Engliſh, but more among the French and Germans confided in the judgment of D'Aubenton: the diſcovery of two ſkeletons and a third collection of bones in the ſtate of New York has put the ſubject beyond the reach of queſtion; and we are now ſatisfied that there formerly exiſted a ſtupendous animal in North America with many peculiar characteriſticks. If there were no other inſtances of the remains of unknown, I may ſay extinct, animals, it would be difficult to receive this as the firſt evidence of the kind; but the world

world teems with them, all Europe abounds with them, and in America already there have been found *four* of a large ſize, and ſeveral of a ſmaller. Beſides the ſkeleton with carnivorous teeth found in New York and elſewhere in America, there have been found in Kentucky ſeveral very large *granivorous* teeth never known to be accompanied with any other parts (unleſs, perhaps, a tuſk), and always much decayed. They appear to me exactly like thoſe found in Siberia; and I have no heſitation in attributing them to a more *remote* age than that in which the Mammoth lived, unleſs we ſuppoſe the bones of the Mammoth to be of a more denſe nature, and leſs liable to decay: that they are aſtoniſhingly denſe is ſufficiently obvious from the few ſpecimens; but I can ſcarcely imagine others to have been ſo much ſofter as wholly to have diſappeared, except the grinders and ſome tuſks, while ſuch numbers of the former remain in good preſervation. It is ſufficiently known that there have been large granivorous teeth found in America; and by thoſe who know it, the proper inferences are not generally formed. That there are found in America teeth ſimilar to thoſe diſcovered in Siberia, proves either that the ſame animal has inhabited the two countries, and therefore there muſt have been, at ſome period, a communication, or that a deluge has depoſited ſome of their carcaſes in America: but, from the paucity of their remains, compared with the aſtoniſhing number diſcovered in Siberia, whence they have long been taken as an article of commerce, and ſtill continue abundant, it is certain that, if they did inhabit America, it had been but for a ſhort time; or they originally inhabited America and ſpread into Siberia, and were deſtroyed in America antecedent to their deſtruction in Siberia; for, while their remains, particularly the tuſks and teeth, are frequently in excellent preſervation in Siberia, none have ever been found in America but in extreme decay.—It is an extraordinary circumſtance, that, in the ſalt lick on the Ohio, theſe bones, large and ſmall, young and old, are intermixed with thoſe of buffaloes and deer, as if what the Indians ſay had been really the caſe, that theſe animals died during their viſit to the ſalt moraſs, to which, and others in Kentucky, there are broad roads, made by buffaloes and deer, which are ſeen greedily to drink the ſalt water or lick the ſalt earth. Still I think that a deluge has devaſtated the whole of that part of America, becauſe the country abounds with petrifactions of marine productions, and ſuch as we know now are to be found only in the tropical ſeas." (pp. 67—74.)

From his obſervations on the teeth of the different animals, Mr. P. conceives that this animal was carnivorous, and his food ſhell-fiſh, turtles, fiſh, and ſuch other animals as might be found in or near lakes, of which both his teeth and form lead to ſuppoſe him an inhabitant; the ribs, ſo deficient in ſize and ſtrength, not at all calculated to bear any weight of ſtomach correſponding in ſize with ſuch animals as devour vaſt quantities of vegetables, and too ſmall to accord even with the bodies of beaſts of prey, who eat voraciouſly. Their being found in moraſſes, which evidently have been lakes, or in ſituations where lakes muſt neceſſarily have been, is not a neceſſary inference that they lived in lakes. The various ſtrata are the production of a long ſucceſſion of ages, and undoubtedly have been formed *over* the bones. In two there was not depth ſufficient to have bemired ſo large an animal; and in a third the bones lay near the ſloping edge, from which ſome of them had already been waſhed farther in.

The ſtory of the monſtrous buffalo is, as Mr. P. obſerves, "a little too highly dreſſed" in ſome books; but, undreſſed as it is in Mr. Jefferſon's notes on Virginia, we can hardly think ourſelves warranted to admit it as a ſpecimen of a ſpecies formerly exiſting, even admitting that the Mooſe deer found in the Iriſh bogs exiſted there. The Scripture ſays, Gen. vi. 4, "there were *giants* in the earth in thoſe days" —before the Flood: and, if we admit that the ſtature and bodily proportions of men kept pace with their ages, where is the improbability of ſuppoſing that animals grew and declined in like proportion?

3r. *An Account of the Native* Africans *in the Neighbourhood of* Sierra Leone; *to which is added, An Account of the preſent State of Medicine among them. By* Thomas Matteman Winterbottom, *M. D. Phyſician to the Colony of* Sierra Leone. 2 *Vols.* 8vo.

THIS is a work which abounds in curious and intereſting information, not

not merely with regard to the native Africans in the vicinity of Sierra Leone, but likewiſe with regard to the peculiarities of its climate and various productions of its ſoil: it will gratify the curioſity of the naturaliſt, and annex a valuable acquiſition to his previous ſtore of knowledge. The IId volume relates more particularly to the actual ſtate of medicine in that part of Africa, which may not only amuſe the medical philoſopher, but afford him, perhaps, ſome hints of practical importance. Abſurd as may appear the *notions* of theſe barbarians with regard to the ſubject of phyſick, their *practice* will be found, in many inſtances, not leſs rational or ſafe than that which is adopted by phyſicians of civilized and European countries. The ſtyle of the writer is ſuited to the nature of the ſubject; it is ſimple, manly, and correct; it is ſometimes even animated, when, for inſtance, he is led to notice the abominable iniquities of the ſlave-trade. Upon the whole, we may ſay of this production, that it does credit to the author's humanity, to his induſtry in reſearch, to his intelligence in natural hiſtory, to the general ſtrength and ſoundneſs of his mind, and more eſpecially to his profeſſional capacity and attainments.

We ſhall produce a few extracts, which will ſufficiently elucidate the meaning, and eſtabliſh the juſtice, of theſe preliminary obſervations. We deem it more reſpectful as well as more ſatisfactory to our readers to afford them materials from which they may themſelves form a judgment, than to detain them by a copious and protracted diſſertation on the ſubject of our Review.

"The longeſt day at Sierra Leone conſiſts of 12h. 29′ and 45″; the ſhorteſt is 11h. 30′ 14″. The difference of time between London and Free Town is 54′ and 52″. The moon is ſometimes ſeen within twenty-four hours of the change; but it is when her orb is full, that ſhe appears tranſcendently beautiful in that region of the world. Nor will it ſeem ſtrange to one who has experienced the charms of a clear moon-light night ſucceeding the blaze of a vertical ſun, heightened by the ſolitude and pictureſque beauty of the ſurrounding ſcenery, that a rude people ſhould pay divine honours to this luminary.

"When a heavy ſhower of rain has ceaſed, and the ſun breaks out through the fog, a thick ſteam is raiſed from the ſurface of the earth, which often reſts for ſome time upon the ſides of the hills, and covers their ſummits as with a cap. Upon ſome parts of the coaſt, theſe appearances are called ſmokes, and are ſuppoſed to be peculiarly noxious: they frequently are of a reddiſh hue, and are then thought to have acquired the higheſt degree of malignancy; this, however, is not the caſe, as it depends merely upon the refraction of the rays of light; nor does it appear that they poſſeſs any hurtful qualities, independent of moiſture.

"The air upon the ſea coaſt is in general ſo humid, that ſalt and ſugar can ſcarcely be preſerved in a dry and hard ſtate. Iron is ſo ſpeedily corroded by ruſt, that a thick bar of that metal, which has lain on the ground five or ſix years, may be broken in pieces with little difficulty; and leather ſoon becomes mouldy, and rots. This moiſt ſtate of the atmoſphere is not experienced at ſome diſtance from the ſea; and in the interior parts of the country it is ſaid to be common for a man to leave to his ſon, in good condition and well poliſhed, the muſket which he has uſed for forty years. In the earlier part of the dry ſeaſon, and in calm weather, the vapours exhaled from the ground by the heat of the ſun are returned to it during the night in very copious dews.

"The river of Sierra Leone, owing to its breadth, its vicinity to the ſea, and the breeze which pretty conſtantly paſſes over it, is ſeldom covered with fogs, except during the rainy ſeaſon; but in ſome of the rivers at a diſtance from the ſea coaſt, fogs are very denſe, and continue to brood upon the ſurface of the water for two or three hours after the ſun has riſen. As the heat of the water continues at all times pretty equable, the evaporation from the ſurface of the ſmaller rivers goes on during the whole night, but as the heat of the atmoſphere gradually diminiſhes, until near ſun-riſe, when it has reached its minimum, the vapour is precipitated in a very copious dew, which is aſtoniſhingly chilling to the body. I have often obſerved this at ſea, at a diſtance from the coaſt, where the deck and ſails were as wet in the morning as if a heavy rain had fallen in the night.

"The mean degree of heat at Sierra Leone may be fixed at 84° of Fahrenheit's thermometer; this is, however, to be underſtood of Free Town, where my obſervations were made, which is ſituated on an elevated piece of ground, open to the ſea, and cleared from ſurrounding wood. In the villages of the natives, the thermometer uſually ſtands ſome degrees higher at noon than it does at Free Town. Upon the whole of the ſea coaſt alſo, the range of the thermometer is not ſo great as it is in the inland parts. Mr. Watt and Mr. Winterbottom obſerved the thermometer as high as 103° in the ſhade, in a village of the Soofoo country; and in their route through the

the diſtricts of Tamiſo and Benna, when returning from the Foola country, it roſe frequently to 100°, and more than once to 102°, in the ſhade. In the Rio Nunez they obſerved the thermometer as low as 60°, attended with copious and chilling dews; and in the Foola country they ſaw it as low as 51°." (vol. I pp. 30—33.)

"The palm-tree affords the natives for drink "Its freſhning wine,
More bounteous far than all the frantic juice
Which Bacchus pours."

To procure the palm-wine requires no ſmall degree of agility and addreſs. As the trunk of the tree is too rough to allow the hands and knees to be applied in climbing to its ſummit, the natives uſe a kind of hoop of an elliptical form, made of bamboo, and open at one ſide. The perſon about to aſcend firſt paſſes the hoop round the ſtem of the tree, including himſelf alſo; he then faſtens the hoop by twiſting its two ends into a kind of knot. The hands are applied to the ſides of the hoop, while the feet are firmly preſſed againſt the tree, and the lower part of the back ſupported by the oppoſite end of the hoop. In order to advance, the perſon thus prepared draws his body a little forwards, keeping his feet ſteady, and at the ſame moment ſlips the hoop a little higher up the tree, after which he advances a ſtep or two with his feet. In this manner he alternately raiſes the hoop and his feet, and thus advancing, he gains at length the upper part of the ſtem, juſt below where the branches are thrown off. Here, at the height of 50 or 60 feet, with no other ſupport than the preſſure of his feet againſt the tree, and of his back againſt the hoop, he ſits with perfect compoſure. In a ſmall bag hung round his neck or arm he carries an augur to bore the tree, and a gourd or calibaſh to receive the wine. A hole is bored, about half an inch deep, below the crown of the tree, and into this is inſerted a leaf rolled up like a funnel, the other end of it being put into the mouth of a calibaſh capable of containſeveral quarts, which is filled in the courſe of a ſingle night. The liquor is diſcharged more abundantly during the coolneſs of the night and morning than in the heat of the day. About a quart of wine may thus be procured twice a day, for the ſpace of a month, from each tree, without any injury to it, as it will yield the ſame quantity for many ſucceeding years. If, however, wine be taken from it for a longer time than about a month, the tree either dies, or requires a much longer reſpite to recover. When the palm-wine has been drawn off, the hole is carefully filled up with mud, to prevent inſects from depoſiting their eggs in it, the larvæ of which would deſtroy the tree. Upon the Kroo coaſt it is the cuſtom to cut the tree down, and to burn or ſcorch the outſide before they tap it, probably to excite a degree of fermentation. Palm-wine, when freſh drawn, is ſweet, remarkably cool and pleaſant, and very much reſembles whey in appearance, and ſomewhat in taſte. In this ſtate it is not in the leaſt degree intoxicating; but, after ſtanding twenty-four hours, it enters into the vinous fermentation, and becomes very inebriating; and on that account is preferred by the natives. In order to increaſe the intoxicating effects of palm-wine, they infuſe in it a little of the bark of a ſpecies of plumb, called by the Bulloms rot; they alſo render the natural fermentation more briſk by adding the lees of a former brewing*. When drunk to exceſs, it is ſaid to produce a violent head-ache, though perhaps only in thoſe who are not much accuſtomed to it. Palm-trees ſometimes grow in ſandy places, but are in general indicative of a good ſoil; and it is further remarked, that "wherever palm-trees grow, however arid the ſoil, there is always water to be found, by opening the ground to the depth of ten to fifteen feet†." This has not eſcaped the obſervations of the Africans." (pp. 61—63.)

"The ingenuity of mankind ſhews itſelf perhaps in no inſtance more conſpicuouſly than in the variety of means made uſe of to obtain intoxicating liquors. It is not difficult to imagine how, in thoſe countries where the vine is indigenous, accident may have diſcovered to the inhabitants that the juice of grapes, placed in certain circum-

*. "Herodotus informs us, that the palm-wine was procured in great quantity in the province of Babylon. From the ſame tree (phenix dactylifera?) he ſays, was obtained bread, wine, and honey. (Clio, 193.) This latter practice is explained by Dr. Shaw, who ſays, "in the Eaſt, they, on great occaſions of feſtivity, cut off the branches of a ſtrong tree, and ſcoop out the crown or top of the trunk into the form of a baſon; in this collects every day, for the ſpace of a fortnight or three weeks, about three quarts or a gallon of fluid, ſweeter than, and of the conſiſtence of, a thin ſyrup, which ſoon, however, thickens, ferments, and becomes intoxicating. This quantity of fluid daily diminiſhes, and in about ſix weeks or two months the tree is totally exhauſted, and fit only to be burnt." (Travels in the Levant.) "It is probable that the African palm-tree will not yield a ſimilar produce, as the natives do not practiſe this method. They make uſe of the medullary part found in the crown of the tree as an article of food. This has been called the palm-cabbage, from its reſemblance to the vegetable of that name, both in appearance and taſte."

† "Vincent's Voyage of Nearchus."

ſtances, will undergo a peculiar change, and be converted into a liquor poſſeſſing a pleaſant taſte, and other ſtill more ſeducing qualities. It does not, however, appear ſo clear, how people in a rude and uncivilized ſtate ſhould attain the knowledge of a beverage ſimilar in its effects to wine, and produced from a great variety of ſubſtances apparently ſo diſſimilar to each other. Be this as is may, there are few nations, however barbarous in other reſpects, who are ignorant of the mode of exhilarating the ſpirits, and of producing a temporary delirium and agitation of mind*. The Kamſchatdale feels himſelf enlivened by a liquor obtained from putrid fiſh; and the Tartar procures from the fermented milk of mares his favourite koumiſs†.

"The Mahommedan nations very religiouſly abſtain from the uſe of ſpirits and fermented liquors of every kind; but they, as well as the other Africans, are univerſally enſlaved by the charms of tobacco. This plant is not now cultivated by any of the natives in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, notwithſtanding its indiſpenſable neceſſity to them; but it appears to have been raiſed by them in conſiderable quantities two centuries ago. It is ſtill found wild in many places, but is wholly diſregarded. Tobacco is chiefly uſed in the form of ſnuff, made by ſimply toaſting the leaves of the plant before the fire until rendered friable, and then rubbing them in a ſmall mortar, with which almoſt every one is provided. The Foolas have no idea of uſing it in any other way than ſnuff, and often uſe it as a dentrifice in this form; but thoſe who live upon the coaſt frequently ſmoke this herb, a cuſtom which they have probably copied from Europeans. A more innocent luxury in which they indulge, and which ranks in their eſteem next to tobacco, is the chewing of kola. This is the fruit of a large and beautiful tree, which grows in abundance upon the coaſt, and is in as high eſteem, and as much uſed by the natives of this part of Africa as is the areca-nut in the Eaſt Indies." (pp. 74—76.)

"Although Europeans have carried on a trade with the natives of the Weſtern coaſt of Africa for near three centuries, the latter have no cauſe to rejoice in the intercourſe. Inſtead of introducing amongſt them what they pride themſelves in poſſeſſing, the boaſted arts of civilized life; to ſay nothing of the ſlave-trade, the natural effects of which, in degrading and brutalizing the human character, are ſufficiently apparent; Europeans have taught them only the vices of their own countries. But theſe are not the only injuries of which the Africans have reaſon to complain. In delineating their moral character, prejudice or intereſt has too commonly been allowed to guide the pencil, and it would appear that, in forming the ſketch, the words of the celebrated Monteſquieu had been underſtood literally and not ironically. "Theſe creatures," ſays the learned preſident, "are all over black, and with ſuch a flat noſe, that they can ſcarcely be pitied. It is hardly to be believed that God, who is a wiſe being, ſhould place a ſoul, eſpecially a good ſoul, in ſuch a black ugly body."

"The Africans may be divided into two claſſes; thoſe who dwell in the interior parts at a diſtance from the ſea, and thoſe who inhabit the ſea coaſt. Theſe differ from each other in diſpoſition as much as the manners of people who dwell in large and populous towns in Europe differ from the more ſimple and ingenuous manners of thoſe who inhabit the country. The Africans on the ſea coaſt are chiefly engaged in commerce, and are in general ſhrewd and artful, ſometimes malevolent and perfidious. Their long connexion with European ſlave-traders has tutored them in the arts of deceit, ſo that falſe weights and meaſures, damaged goods, and all the various cheats which the ingenuity of the more enlightened European has ſtrained itſelf to invent, are now detected almoſt as

* "According to Herodotus, the Egyptians were the firſt who diſcovered the uſe of ale or beer, called zythum, which they procured from barley. It is ſaid, that the inhabitants of the Marian or Ladrone iſlands were ignorant of the uſe of fire before they were viſited by the Spaniards; but even then they were acquainted with the mode of producing intoxication by means of the wine of the cocoa-nut tree."

† "The root of the *ava*, piper methyſticum, chewed with the ſaliva, and ſpit into water, or into the liquor of the cocoa-nut, ferments and forms a delicious draught to the South-ſea iſlanders. It is curious to obſerve, that this diſguſting practice is common to nations ſeparated from each other by immenſe tracts of land and ocean. The natives of Guiana, Capt. Stedman informs us, obtain an inebriating liquor, called picvorree, by chewing caſſava bread and ſpitting it out mixed with the ſaliva into a certain quantity of water; a fermentation is thus excited in the mixture, which has ſomewhat the taſte of ale. The filthineſs of the practice may be thought ſomewhat leſſened, by the chewing proceſs being confined to the females. The ſame prevails among the inhabitants of Chili (Marcgravii Tractat. de Chili Regione & Indigenis) and Brazil, in the preparation of *cbica*, an intoxicating drink, which has the colour and taſte of ſouriſh milk. This is produced from maize, firſt ground into flour and made into a maſs like bread, which is chewed by old women until it becomes almoſt as thin as water-gruel; it is then mixed with a certain proportion of water, and allowed to ferment."

ſoon

ſoon as they are attempted to be put in practice. It is in a great meaſure owing to this cauſe that traders who viſit the coaſt of Africa in hopes of becoming ſuddenly rich, diſappointed in finding the natives better acquainted with the value of their country's produce than they at firſt ſuppoſed, and too well inſtructed by dear-bought experience to be ſo groſſly impoſed upon as formerly, have drawn of them as foul a picture as they could invent. In ſhort, the Africans may quote Æſop's fable of the Man and the Lion, and reply to their calumniators, "We Lions tell the ſtory differently." In proportion as we advance into the country the natives are found to be more ſimple in their manners, more devoid of art, and more free from ſuſpicion." (pp. 105, 106.)

"Notwithſtanding the exceſſes committed by the Pagan nations of Africa, in the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, and the incitement which they have to exceſſive venery from plurality of wives, I have never heard of an inſtance of GOUT among them, nor is it probable that they are acquainted with the diſeaſe." (vol. II. p. 114.)

"They turn old much ſooner than Europeans, and appear in a ſtate of decrepitude when the latter have ſcarcely reached their grand climacteric. Mr. Adanſon makes the ſame remark: "the Negroes of Senegal," he obſerves "are really old at the age of forty-five, and oftentimes ſooner: and I remember to have heard the French inhabitants of Senegal ſay, ſeveral times, that, according to the beſt of their obſervation, the Negroes of that country ſeldom lived to be older than ſixty." (Voyage to Senegal.) From a want of fixed data, it is impoſſible, for the moſt part, to determine their ages with any degree of preciſion. One inſtance only of longevity can be given with any degree of accuracy; this was in a perſon named Addoo, of conſiderable conſequence, who reſided in the river Sherbro, and who remembered, when a boy about fifteen years of age, to have been in the iſland of Barbadoes. This occurred during the reign of Queen Anne, or, as he expreſſed it, "When the King of England was a woman;" conſequently, he muſt have been (in 1796) near one hundred years of age. He is ſtill alive." (pp. 115, 116.)

"Noſtalgia, maladie du pays, or an ardent deſire to reviſit one's native home, is a diſeaſe which affects the natives of Africa as ſtrongly as it does thoſe of Switzerland: it is even more violent in its effects on the Africans, and often impels them to dreadful acts of ſuicide. Sometimes it plunges them into a deep and incurable melancholy, which induces the unhappy ſufferers to end a miſerable exiſtence by a more tedious, though equally certain method, that of dirt eating, the effects of which will be noticed hereafter. No reader of ſenſibility can peruſe without emotion Haller's empaſſioned regret for the calm retreat of Haſſel*; but even Haller's glowing language appears cold and lifeleſs, if compared with the agonizing expreſſions of diſtreſs poured out by the poor African, when, waking from the ſleep in which deluſive fancy had wafted him back to his friends and much-loved home, he finds only the cruel mockery of a dream. This diſeaſe has been ſuppoſed to be almoſt peculiar to the natives of mountainous countries: hence the Highlanders of Scotland, as well as the Swiſs, have been remarked to be extremely prone to it. May it not rather be ſaid to prevail moſt among thoſe people who live in that happy ſtate of ſimplicity which Nature, as her choiceſt gift, has beſtowed upon her favourites, and of which too many have been deprived by the baneful effects of luxury?" (pp. 174, 175.)

36. *A Sermon on the Depravity of the Human Heart, exemplified, generally, in the Conduct of the Jews, and particularly in that of Lieutenant-colonel* Deſpard, *previous to his Execution: preached at* St. George's Hanover Square, Feb. 27, 1803. *By the Rev.* William Leigh, *LL. D. Morning Preacher at the aforeſaid Church, and Rector of* Little Plumſtead, Norfolk.

THE depravity of the human heart, from the Creation to the preſent moment, is the ſtrongeſt proof of the freedom of human agency and the origin of evil. Good and evil are ſet before man, and his choice is uninfluenced and free. "But, alas! how vain is the ſtrength of man! How imperfect are his beſt reſolutions! How prevalent his inclinations to commit ſin! and how ſturdy his ſelf-juſtification after he has committed it!" (p. 12.).... "It is the miſerable pride of modern reformers to be equally independent of God and of man; to live without fear, and to die without compunction. The circumſtances which marked the laſt moments of Col. Deſpard, his refuſal of the Sacrament, his rejection of all ſpiritual conſolation, and that of his dying with a lie in his mouth, are ſuch as muſt fill every religious mind with lamentation and horror." (p. 19.)—Text, 2 Cor. xi. 3.

37. *A Sermon, delivered in the Pariſh Church of* Long Raveley, *in the County of* Huntingdon, *on* Sunday, July 31, *and in the Pariſh Church of* Thrapſton, *in the County of* Northampton, *on* Sunday, Auguſt 7, 1803, *being the Anniverſary of the Feaſt of the Dedication of the reſpective Churches.*

* Sehnſucht nach dem Vaterlande.

By

By the Rev. S. Hodfon, *M. B. perpetual Curate of* Long Raveley, *and Rector of* Thrapfton.

"THE author truſts that the *candour of the reader will aſcribe any inaccuracies which may appear in the following diſcourſe to the haſte with which it has been printed from a MS. too carelefsly written, and which he had not leiſure to tranſcribe fairly for the printer; and alſo to the want of opportunity, from the diſtance of his reſidence, of correcting the preſs.*" It is printed at St. Ive's. The text, 1 Kings viii. 44, 45, refers to the dedication of Solomon's temple, compared with that of the two pariſh churches in which this ſermon was preached; and points out the duty of public worſhip, family prayer, participation of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, ſupport of Sunday-ſchools, obſervance of the ſabbath, and a general attention to all the duties of Chriſtianity, as the only recommendation of us and our cauſe to the favour of God, and his protection againſt the aſſaults of an invading tyrant, whoſe cruelties in other countries are here recited, and cannot too frequently be held up to view from the pulpit and the preſs.

38. *Courage and Union in a Time of National Danger: A Sermon, preached* Oct. 9, 1803, *at the Unitarian Chapel,* Eſſex Street, *by the Rev.* Jeremiah Joyce; *publiſhed at the Deſire of ſeveral Perſons who heard it.*

EVEN Jeremiah Joyce, differing from the concluſions of thoſe who, "contemplating the guilt of thoſe who" they thought "had plunged us into a ſtate of warfare, forget the danger to which we are expoſed," affirms, that the object of the "*firſt neceſſity*" is "to repel the hoſtile attacks made upon our national independence." From Nehemiah vi. 11, the intrepidity of Nehemiah is recommended to every individual in Britain, againſt "the threat of invaſion, which has been repeated a thouſand times, and of the ſame import; yet, ſince Europe has been civilized, the proſpect of its being really executed was at no time equal to what it is at preſent." (p. 16.) "The rights and independence of a country are more eaſily defended than regained. A nation like ours ought not to flee from, nor crouch to, an invading foe. And the conſideration of the juſtice and importance of the cauſe, as it reſpects the nation at large, may encourage us to hope that Providence will render its guardian defenders ſucceſsful, and return them in ſecurity and honour to their friends and families." (p. 23.)

39. *Obſervations on the Reſtrictions of Volunteer Corps; being a Poſtcript to an Addreſs to the People of the United Kingdom of* Great Britain *and* Ireland *on the threatened Invaſion.*

A CANDID call to ſuppreſs all diſſatisfaction at the preſent criſis, which calls ſo loudly for unanimity.

40. *An Exhortation to the due Obſervance of the approaching National Faſt, in an Addreſs from a Miniſter to his Pariſhioners. By* Edward Pearſon, *B. D. Rector of* Rempſton, Nottinghamſhire.

THE national faſt, we have the ſatisfaction to learn, *has* been *obſerved* with due ſolemnity.

41. *The Duties of loving the Brotherhood, fearing* God, *and honouring the King, illuſtrated and enforced, in a Sermon preached before Two Friendly Societies. By the Rev.* Francis Skurray, *M. A. Curate of* Hornſingham, Wilts.

IN the publication of this ſermon, from 1 Pet. ii. 17, "the author was actuated by a wiſh to contribute his mite towards cementing the peace and harmony of his neighbourhood, which had ſuffered interruption from diſorder and alarm." We ſincerely hope his wiſhes have been completely gratified. He has exhibited a proper contraſt of our continental neighbours and ſome of our own deluded miſcreants.

42. *A Sermon, preached at the Pariſh Church of* Great Miſſenden, Bucks, *on* Sunday, June 19, *on Occaſion of the Death of the Rev.* Jeremiah Newell, *Vicar of* Great Miſſenden, *and perpetual Curate of* Lee. *(Publiſhed by Special Requeſt, for the Benefit of his Widow and Children.) By* Thomas Scott, *Rector of* Aſton Sandford, Bucks, *late Chaplain at the* Lock *Hoſpital. To which is added, a Memoir of the deceaſed.*

THE preacher very kindly expreſſes a fear that he is addreſſing a large number who are conſcious that they have not profited by the labours of the deceaſed, and that they have no right to ſay, "To me to live is Chriſt," which is the text. Mr. N's biographer confeſſes having no perſonal acquaintance with him till the laſt year of his life; therefore, has little to ſay of him. He was born in Radnorſhire, 1755, and ſon of a farmer. He would not

not have thought of the miniſtry, or been thought of for it, but for the pious inſtruction of his mother. For five years he performed three ſervices every Lord's day, beſides all the other duties of the three pariſhes; and "there is reaſon to believe that his labours were not without ſucceſs in bringing ſinners to repent, towards God and faith, towards our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. He was curate of two pariſhes to Mr. Stillingfleet, prebendary of Worceſter, and of one to the Rev. John Cox, brother to Lord Somers, and afterwards only to Mr. Stillingfleet at St. John's, Worceſter. He was recommended, 1787, to John Oldham Oldham, eſq. patron of Great Miſſenden, the income of which was 80l. per annum; and in 1797 was nominated by the Lord Chancellor to the perpetual curacy of Lee, worth at laſt, by augmentation of Queen Anne's bounty, 40l. per annum: ſo that, during the two laſt years of his life, his income was 120l. per annum, and his duty three times every Sunday, beſides a Wedneſday evening lecture at Lee. He confined his miniſtry to his own neighbourhood, except once preaching to the Miſſionary Society, which ſermon was printed; his exertions on which occaſion haſtened his death, June 11, 1803, at the age of 47, having, 1782, married a daughter of Mr. Jones, linen-draper at Shrewſbury, by whom he had ten children, of whom only three ſurvived. As the writer never had the pleaſure of hearing Mr. N. preach, he cannot give any opinion on the ſubject, except a decided one, that he preached the doctrines of the Scriptures, and thoſe of our Liturgy and Articles, fairly and literally interpreted. But he has heard, from competent judges, that his language alſo was good, and his manner agreeable and very impreſſive."

43. *Lettres, critiques & charitables, d'un Habitant de* Cambridge, *à M. ****, concernant l'Injonction pretendue Paſtorale de M.* de Boiſgelin, *Archevêque de* Tours, *et le Diſcours addreſſé à* Napoleon Buonaparté *par les Quatre Cardinaux Conſulaires.*

THE object of theſe letters is, to convict the Archbiſhop of Tours of baſely changing his politicks, from a panegyrick on the preſent King of France, delivered in a diſcourſe in the new French chapel in King's-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, to one on the Uſurper, whom, in a paſtoral letter to the clergy of his new dioceſe, he compares to Charlemagne. It is anſwered, that M. Boiſgelin was diſappointed in his expectations of being admitted into the councils of the French Princes, and promoted, by their intereſt, to the cardinalate; both which his groſs flattery has procured him from the Uſurper. The ſpeech made by him and M. Belloy, Archbiſhop of Paris, advanced, with Feſch and Cambaceres, to the purple, is next examined, and expoſed in pointed and correct irony, concluded with ſerious inference, that theſe men encourage and ſupport Bonaparte (who, in all his military and civil operations, was guided only by ambition, and, in all that he has done for religion, by policy) in all his crimes, and "concur with him in betraying the cauſe of religion and humanity, and become, with him, the profaners of a ſacred throne, the oppreſſors of France, the deſpair of nations, and the ſcandal of the world; ſtrengthening thus the hands of the wicked, that he ſhould not depart from his way. Ezekiel."

44. *The Divine Glory diſplayed, by the Permiſſion of Sin: A Sermon, preached at a Monthly Meeting of the Society for the Education of young Men for the Work of the Miniſtry among Proteſtant Diſſenters,* April 7, 1803; *to which are added, copious Notes and References. By* John Pye Smith.

THE author of this diſcourſe, delivered during the abſence of Mr. Ford by illneſs, ſelected the ſubject of it by appointment of others, in which he had no concern, and is aſſured ſome of his friends will diſapproye of his ſentiments: he has therefore reviſed the whole, and illuſtrated it with notes; defining ſin, or moral evil, to be a "*want of conformity* in the diſpoſition, the will, and the voluntary acts of a rational creature, to the only true rule of rectitude, the holineſs of God, expreſſed by the indications of his will."

"Its ſole and proper origination is from the neceſſary condition and circumſtances of created and finite exiſtence, which is deſtitute of a ſovereign prevention."

"God's not interfering to prevent the occurrence of ſin is an exerciſe, *not of ſovereignty*, but *of pure juſtice*."

"In ſeveral diſtinguiſhing and eminent reſpects the glory of God is diſplayed by the permiſſion, or rather the occurrence, of ſin;" for, 1. "the infi-

nite

nite *superiority* and excellency of the Divine Nature is displayed by the permission of sin. 2. By leaving created Nature to itself, so that its essential defectibility has issued in actual defection, Jehovah has manifested his *justice*. 3. By not counteracting the defectibility of the creature, so as to prevent the occurrence of sin, God has established a system of *moral legislation and government* in a world of free and accountable agents. 4. By permitting the occurrence of moral evil, God has provided an occasion for the exercise of infinite mercy, and for the display of all the supereminent glories of *Redemption*. The wisdom of God is glorified in providing a *Redeemer*, and in the triumphs of the Gospel over the sublimest human wisdom and the philosophy of the world, by instruments of an exterior appearance the most despised and unpromising. In the method of salvation, revived in the Gospel, the *power* of God is eminently glorified; by the incarnation, miracles, death, and resurrection, of the Son of God; the *success* of the *Gospel*, the preservation of the *Church* of Christ to his eternal kingdom."

"The Gospel is the most glorious display of Divine *Benevolence*, sovereign, free, and gratuitous. The plan of *mercy* in the Gospel gives supreme glory to the *holiness* of God; and in the Gospel his *justice* has its fullest honours. The Divine *Veracity* is also glorified in the fullest manner."

The application of this long discourse, in the delivery of which the preacher acknowledges that "he nearly exhausted his own strength," is, that the candidates for the ministry should make themselves fully acquainted with the doctrine of the Cross, and, by preaching it, earnestly oppose the dreadful ravages of Sin. In a long note the author vindicates his hypothesis from objections, earnestly wishing that the *affirmative evidence* produced in his discourse may be fairly and impartially weighed. "The doctrine which ascribes the occurrence of evil to that which is demonstrated to be essential to, and inseparable from, created existence, and which teaches that the permission of that occurrence on the part of God was nothing but a glorious exercise of his *justice* and *equity*, is surely *not less honourable* to God than the hypothesis which imputes the defection of angels and of man to an *independent* and *self-determining liberty* (improperly called "the freedom of their own wills"), which every consistent Calvinist and Necessarian must know to be among the grossest of absurdities. The objections which appear most formidable against our doctrine (such as that by stating actual defection to be the *necessary* consequence of an exercise of God's *justice* we make him the author of sin) are exactly the same, and have exactly the same degree of force, as the common objections of Libertarians and Arminians against the doctrine of the absolute and eternal decrees of God, or Christian and philosophical necessity. We may go farther, and affirm, what has been proved by every good author on the Necessarian side, that those very objections press with equal force on *all* who believe the *prescience* of God, though they deny the doctrine of Necessity."

Against Dr. Priestley's character of a *consistent* Calvinist Mr. Smith maintains, that "the *consistent* Calvinist will not allow the liberty of indifference with regard to *any* action or event; and he considers the doctrines of a *particular* Providence, and of *sovereign* and *efficacious grace*, as both equally parts of the *great, irrefragable chain of efficient causes and certain events*, as are the opinions of the laws of matter and motion. He sees *God* in every thing, and considers *his* omnipotent energy, as exerted in every case, physical, intellectual, and moral, in a manner *adapted*, with unerring wisdom, to *the nature of the effect to be produced*. Thus he views the glorious Deity as "the cause of all causes, and whose energy gives efficacy to every intermediate agency." (p. 83.) On Dr. Priestley's observation, that it was *a piece of artifice* in Mr. Edwards, the coincidence of the philosophical doctrine of Necessity with the gloomy notions of Calvin, he reflects as a charge highly "meriting exposure" (p. 84); as he does on "the display of misrepresentation and calumny" in Mr. Robinson of Cambridge of St. Augustine's memory, with "a virulence of outrage not before attempted," in his History of Baptism," &c. (p. 68.)

45. *A few cursory Remarks upon the State of Parties during the Administration of the Right Honourable* Henry Addington. *By a near Observer.*

THESE remarks have been by some ascribed

aſcribed to the Miniſter's brother, the Secretary, by others to Mr. B———y, a gentleman diſappointed in his expectations of diplomatic employ under the late Premier. They certainly are the work of the Miniſter's friends, ſingly or jointly, and of courſe may be conſidered as a *vindication* of his adminiſtration.

46. *Reflections on the late Elections in the County of* Cambridge; *with incidental Remarks on the preſent State of the Nation.*

SUCH of our readers who are not intimately acquainted with the particulars of the late Cambridgeſhire election, which was conducted in the moſt expenſive manner, and with every poſſible tendency to corrupt the morals of the conſtituents, in order to keep up the intereſt of certain great families, and to take 14,000 l. out of the pocket of Sir Henry Peyton, will not underſtand theſe reflections; and thoſe who do will not perceive their connexion with the other parts of the pamphlet, the author of which has amply diſplayed his reading, and attempted to ſketch the characters of our principal ſtateſmen and politicians, and introduced ſome obſervations on the pamphlet intituled "A few curſory Remarks on the State of Parties" (entitled to conſideration more from its having apparently come from the *officina* of the Miniſter than from any intrinſic merit, p. 8), and the political portraits of Lords Grenville, Temple, Hawkeſbury, Belgrave, Hardwicke, and Redeſdale, and of Meſſieurs Pitt, Addington, Fox, Sheridan, Windham, Tierney, &c. &c. The preſent Miniſter is ſaid to have the ſpirit of an Engliſhman, but to want ſtrength, which he will acquire, neither by detracting from others, nor by panegyriſing himſelf, or allowing, which is the ſame thing, his immediate adherents to do it for him. Bonaparte is compared to a burnt-out comet; and Sir Sidney Smith complimented with the title of the hero and ſaviour of Paleſtine (ſee the extracts in our vol. LXXIII. p. 804), and Mr. Yorke with a right to a peerage; and Mr. Pitt as the ſaviour of his king and country; Mr. Tierney's talents as the only talents of the Adminiſtration, and he is vindicated from ſuggeſting the tax on the funds. Mr. Windham is a weather-cock; Mr. Sheridan the only genuine politician of the day; Mr. Fox the ſhadow of one; Mr. Pitt debaſing himſelf by his oppoſition. Of the County of Cambridge he obſerves, p. 1, that "it is almoſt ſinking from the view of mankind, almoſt loſt in Cimmerian darkneſs, and void of human habitation and delight, and become already contemptible in the eye of the Legiſlature." *Comitatus Semivir.* On the adminiſtration of Ireland this writer is particularly ſevere. "The invaſion of England from the French may be to be deſired rather than dreaded. In Ireland the invaſion of the French would be formidable, not from the conqueſt of that iſland—that is impoſſible while we retain the dominion of the ſea—but to prevent the outrages of the French againſt Ireland, of Ireland againſt itſelf, and expectation and mortification in the mother country." (p. 25.)

Mr. Addington is commended for "having reſiſted the ſurrender of Malta, which has preſerved for him a hoſtage for his country, and his own ſecurity;" alſo, for his reply to Mr. Fox reſpecting the naval flag of Great Britain, and his rejection of the interference of Ruſſia; but he is to be blamed for the abortive peace, for checking the riſe of the volunteers, and perplexing the levies, and for his attack on the funds.

Sir Henry Peyton is cenſured as "deſerting the County, and giving them to Ariſtocracy, as the Manners or the Yorkes may be predominant, and rendering fruitleſs the combination of the freeholders of a county for the nobleſt purpoſe, the vindication of their freedom: he betrayed them in the moment of victory." (pp. 39—41.) "Mr. Hawkins Browne, that eloquent *job-promoter*, was at the head of the committee on the Nottingham election, which eſtabliſhed a precedent which ſhakes the foundation of the conſtitution." (p. 43.)

47. *An Antidote to the Alarm of Invaſion: A Diſcourſe, delivered at the Meeting-houſe in the* Old Jewry, *on* Wedneſday, Oct. 10, 1803, *being the Day appointed for a General Faſt. By* Abraham Rees, *D. D. F. R. S. Editor of the new* Cyclopædia.

DR. R, taking for his text the words of Nehemiah iv. 14, which others have applied to the ſame occaſion—"without adverting to the origin and primary cauſes of this war, which, perhaps, all circumſtances conſidered, was unavoidable, or diſcuſſing queſtions of a poli-

tical

tical nature, which, happily, is remote from our province, we ſhall conſider the conteſt as actually begun, and as likely to be decided on our own ſhores" —conſiders, firſt, the nature of the conteſt in which we are engaged; 2. the character and views of the enemy with whom we have to contend; 3. the important and invaluable objects which depend upon the conteſt in which we are engaged; 4. the advantages which are likely to reſult from the proſperous iſſue of the preſent conteſt; 5. the means for our defence; 6. that, in the cauſe of juſtice and ſelf-defence, we may ſafely rely on Almighty God: concluding with a preſſing exhortation to amend our lives and awaken our indifference.

48. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* Gillingham, *in* Kent, *on* Wedneſday, October 19, 1803, *being the Day appointed for a General Faſt and Humiliation. By* William Chaſy, *M. A. Fellow of* Sidney Suſſex *College*, Cambridge, *and Chaplain to Lord* Henniker.

EXPLAINS the duties of the day, from Joel ii. 15; and beſtows deſerved applauſe on Mr. Pitt for the Iriſh Union.

49. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. on* October 19, *&c. By the Rev.* John Hutchins, *M. A. Chaplain to his Lordſhip.*

THE Chaplain has choſen for his text one already handled, to "point out the neceſſity of *activity* in all the affairs of human life, in the promotion of our *temporal* concerns, in the furtherance of our *ſpiritual*, and for the *preſervation* of the United Kingdom from the malignant and deſperate attempts of an unprincipled and ſanguinary enemy."

50. *The Royal Soldier: A Sermon, preached at the Pariſh Churches of* St. Laurence *and* St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, of the City of* London. *By* William Beſt, *Miniſter of the ſaid Pariſhes, and Rector of* Keſton, *in* Kent.

"THE original ſermon, from which this is printed, being ſelected from many for its animated language, was preached before the Lord Mayor, &c. aſſembled for the reception of the Holy Sacrament, on Sunday, Jan. 12, 1745-6; and, ſoon after, the Doctor publiſhed the ſame, under the title of *The Royal Soldier*, meaning his Royal Highneſs *William* Duke of *Cumberland*, to whom he dedicated it when his Highneſs was (or had lately been) ſuppreſſing the rebellion in the North. The ſermon is of conſiderable length, containing 27 pages of a quarto ſize; but, in an advertiſement at the end, the author informs us, 'in juſtice to 'the audience before whom this ſer-'mon was delivered, it is here con-'feſſed that ſeveral parts of it imme-'diately preceding the concluſion (the 'ſervice beginning later than uſual, 'and the weather being very ſevere) 'were paſſed over unrepeated.' The Doctor thus acknowledged he added more than was preached; ſo, with the like liberty, the printer now curtails ſuch parts of the Doctor's diſcourſe as appears ſuperfluous, or inapplicable to the preſent times; in which attempt he hopes he has ſucceeded to the ſatisfaction of the publick, his zeal being equal to that of the reverend gentleman, excluſive of the pleaſure of calling himſelf, in the Gravesend Company of Light Infantry, a loyal volunteer." We muſt commend Mr. Pococke's *intentions* more than his execution in re-preaching this ſermon to his fellow-ſoldiers.

51. *A Sermon, preached at the Pariſh Church of* Hurley, *in the County of* Berks, *on* Sunday, July 10, 1803, *on the Occaſion of forming a Corps of Volunteers. By the Curate of* Hurley.

THE modeſt curate, concealing his name, informs his readers that he preached this ſermon "with great effect;" and ſhould not have thought of publiſhing it had not Sir William Eaſt, whoſe ſeat is in the pariſh, ſtrongly recommended the publication of it as a work likely to be very generally uſeful. Text, 1 Sam. xi. 2.

52. *A Sermon, adapted to the Circumſtances of the preſent intereſting Criſis, preached at* Chiſwick, *on* Sunday, September 4, 1803. *Publiſhed by particular Deſire, and dedicated to the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice. By the Rev.* Thomas Horne, *D. D. Maſter of* Chiſwick *School*

INCULCATES, from Romans viii. 31, a proper confidence in God, ſupported by amendment of life.

53. Cowper *illuſtrated, by a Series of Views near the Park of* Weſton-Underwood, Bucks.

Bucks. *Accompanied with copious Deſcriptions, and a brief Sketch of the Poet's Life.*

AFTER the full review given of Mr. Hayley's Memoirs of this Poet, we heſitate not to ſay that this abſtract contains all that is eſſential to be known of his life and writings, and is embelliſhed with twelve beautiful and pleaſing views of his favourite ſcenes, by Storer and Greig, engravers, at Pentonville.

54. *The Imperial Guide; with Picturesque Plans of the Great Poſt Roads, containing Miniature Likeneſſes, engraved from real Sketches, of the Cities, Towns, Villages, Seats, Iſlands, Mountains, Public Edifices, and Private Buildings, ſituated in and near ſuch Thoroughfares. Alſo, a new Letter-Preſs Deſcription of all the celebrated Scenery and Local Events connected with the above-mentioned Subjects; and interſperſed with Biographical, Chronological, and Hiſtorical Anecdotes, and all the important Illuſtrations that will be obtained by the moſt aſſiduous Inveſtigation* and Survey. *By* J. Baker, *Author of the "Picturesque Guide through* South Wales *and the Marches. Vol I."*

OF Mr. Baker's former publication we have ſpoken in our Magazine for January laſt, p. 56. In an addreſs prefixed to the preſent work he ſays,

"I was induced to my Deſcription of South Wales becauſe, during a long reſidence in that part of the principality, 'I found many of the internal beauties were as little known, and as ſeldom viſited, as the ſnow-top'd acclivities of the Alps: and my chief purpoſe was, that my obſervations might attract to the ſubject the attention of authors more eminent and more competent to the taſk.' Since that period, numerous indeed have been the tourists who have traverſed thoſe pleaſing mazes of nature and antiquity; and I flatter myſelf the ſignals I advanced were not wholly uſeleſs. I only wiſh ſome of theſe tourists had been leſs tardy in their undertakings, as it would have ſaved me much unproductive labour. My work was begun upon a very expenſive ſcale, in the days of profound peace, when the arts flouriſhed moſt; their's in the midſt of an exhauſting war, and upon plans adapted to the temporary preſſure of the times. From theſe circumſtances, ſome unforeſeen diſappointments, the unexpected advance on printing paper, and other cauſes, I was diſabled from proceeding farther in my firſt work than a completion of the two volumes of a Deſcription of South Wales and the Marches, now before the publick; and I had recourſe to the leſs arduous and leſs expenſive taſk that is here offered to the publick. In this, my firſt intention was only to go through a deſcription of thoſe roads which led immediately from London to the principality, till a happy change of circumſtances might enable me to carry on the above undertaking to its full extent; or, failing in that hope, I flattered myſelf my preſent production might be acceptable to the ſubſcribers to the former, in as much as I give deſcriptions in it of thoſe plates of landſcape views in North Wales which I had publiſhed and diſtributed with my letter-preſs deſcriptions of the South. Thus rendering all the ſatisfaction in my power to thoſe numerous nobility, gentry, and others, who firſt favoured, and have ſtill continued to countenance, my endeavours; and I already find my purpoſe ſo far to have ſucceeded that much anguiſh is removed from my mind."

This honeſt and pathetic ſtatement is ſufficient to diſarm the ſeverity of Criticiſm, if the work were ſuch as to require it. But we are really pleaſed with the performance; and can travel on paper over roads which, having ourſelves not unfrequently explored, we can atteſt to be ſufficiently well delineated to give an idea of the nature and ſize of the ſeveral townſhips, ſeats, &c. and their reſpective diſtances from the main road.

The firſt *Iter* is from *London* to *Holyhead*, which occupies ſix plates, and ten cloſely-printed pages of letter-preſs deſcription. Two other plates form a Guide from the Holywell Road to Birmingham, Walſall, Stafford, &c., from the Mancheſter and Carliſle Road to Warrington and Liverpool; from Mancheſter to Carliſle, &c.

A ſecond *Iter* carries us from *London* to *Reading*, and through *Bath* to *Briſtol*, &c. A third, from *London* to *Oxford* and *Briſtol*; a fourth, from *Oxford* to *Cheltenham*, *Glouceſter*, *Malvern*, and *Wales*. Excurſions alſo are given from the *Bath* and *Briſtol* Road to *Henley*, *Oxford*, &c.; from the *Oxford* Road to *Abingdon*, *Farringdon*, *Lechlade*, *Fairford*, *Cirenceſter*, &c. Continuation of the Weſtern Road from *Hounſlow*, *Staines*, &c. to the *Land's End*, *Cornwall*, &c.; the Coaſtway from *Exeter*, through *Dawliſh*, *Teignmouth*, *Brixham*, *Dartmouth*, &c. to *Plymouth*; the Weſtern Road from *Plymouth* to *Truro*, and a Coaſtway thither by *Eaſt* and *Weſt Looe*, &c. Theſe ſeveral tours employ ſeven other plates.

The

The Picturesque Views are,
Hanging Steeple at *Wybunbury.*
Chester in 1700.
Penmaenmawr.
Conway.
Druidical Monument.
Hamstead Hall.
Seat of Sir *H. Manwaring*, Bart.
Green Hill.
Worcester.
Worcester Bridge.
Malvern Church.
Malvern Bath.
River *Wye* near *Builth.*
Whitton Park.
Brixham, from *Torbay.*

55. *Correspondence between Mr.* Adam *and Mr.* Bowles; *printed from the MS. in the Possession of Mr.* Adam.

IN consequence of a pamphlet written by Mr. Bowles (LXXIII. 545), and of some paragraphs obviously originating in that pamphlet, the present Duke of Bedford expressed to Mr. Adam the great uneasiness he felt from the attacks made on his brother's memory on the subject of religion. Mr. Adam, in order to obtain a proper contradiction, had an interview with Mr. Bowles; out of which arose a Correspondence, which tends materially to set right some misrepresentations in the character of the late Duke on the three following charges: 1. His supposed inattention to the duties of religion is vindicated by the repairs of Woburn church which was unfit for the reception of a large congregation, and in which repairs his Grace had provided for his own attendance. 2. The payment of his labourers on a Sunday; and, 3. The emptying of a large pond on a Sunday: both which assertions appear to be wholly without foundation.

56. *A Supplementary Epistle to the Correspondence between Mr.* Bowles *and Mr.* Adam, *addressed to the Man who calls himself a* Christian.

WITH much more warmth than ability this author bestows 300 measured lines in a Philippick against Mr. Bowles, in which the glorious uncertainty of the Law does not escape a lash:

"Yet why that war uncertain do we call,
That *nearly* equal measure deals to all?
The battle clos'd, in the same ruin'd heap
Alike the victors and the vanquish'd sleep!"

As a specimen of the Poet's indignation, applied, as he terms it, with the "cleft features of a grey goose-quill," take the following denunciation:

"On Infamy's high gibbet doom'd to swing,
Agutter may, perhaps, thy requiem sing;
Yet he nor Gifford shall reverse thy lot,
There must thou hang—eternally to rot!"
Ohe jam satis!

57. *Observations on the Correspondence between Mr.* Adam *and Mr.* Bowles; *with the Correspondence annexed. By* John Bowles, *Esq.*

IN this little pamphlet, to which Mr. Bowles has "subjoined the Correspondence, lest it should not be in every hand into which the Observations upon it may find their way," Mr. B, after some animadversions on Mr. Fox's Speech and Mr. Cartwright's Sermon, thus proceeds:

"Having shewn that, in reluctantly adverting to the character of the late Duke in regard to religion, I was impelled by no other motive than a desire to counteract the doctrine, conveyed to the publick by a speech in parliament, and by a sermon from the pulpit—*that religion is not necessary to constitute perfection of character*—I will not insult the feelings of the publick by a justification of that motive. In proportion as the above doctrine was mischievous, or, which is precisely the same thing, in proportion as religion is important, it is obvious that the motive of my publication was—not merely justifiable—but cogent and imperious."..... "Having, I trust, secured my *grand* object, and established the purity of my motive, I may safely refer, as I have already suggested, for my justification in publishing the two disputed facts, to the Correspondence itself. For, if there appears, that, with regard to those facts, far from being either credulous in believing, or rash in advancing them, I derived my information respecting them from an authority which was calculated, in a remarkable degree, to inspire confidence, and to justify repetition. This authority was no less than a clergyman of the Church of England, who related to me the facts in question, not, indeed, in the shape of a vague rumour, or a current and untraced report, but as communicated to him by the clerk of the parish where the nobleman to whom it related actually resided, and in the parochial church of that nobleman!"

After some farther remarks on Mr. Fox's speech, which, "before it went to press, is said to have been corrected by his own hand—being supposed to be the only one of his speeches which ever received that attention, and in a very short time was circulated, with almost unexampled profusion, throughout the kingdom;" Mr. Bowles thus concludes;

"Happily,

"Happily, a very high authority now ſtands forward to put to ſilence the teachers of ſuch doctrines. The laudable ſolicitude manifeſted by the Duke of Bedford to vindicate his brother's character from the charge of irreligion, while it does honour to his Grace's feelings, is the beſt poſſible confutation of Mr. Fox's ſpeech, and of Mr. Cartwright's ſermon. For, nothing can be better calculated than that ſolicitude, evinced as it has been by the publication of the Correſpondence, to impreſs upon the public mind the important truth, with which both the ſpeech and the ſermon are at direct variance—that *religion, independently of its higher objects, is neceſſary to entitle a man to the approbation and eſteem of his fellow creatures.*"

58. *An Univerſal Hiſtory, from the Creation to the Year* 1803; *carefully abridged, for the Uſe of Children, from the Twenty five Volumes of Dr* Mavor's *Univerſal Hiſtory. With Two Maps.*

THIS epitome will be found uſeful, not only to the young readers for whom it is principally intended, but to thoſe of a maturer age who wiſh for much information in a little compaſs.

"Hiſtory is at once the moſt delightful and uſeful of ſtudies, and ought, beyond all others, to be eminently and emphatically an object of the higheſt attention. It opens to us the experience of antiquity, and introduces us to the acquaintance of the illuſtrious dead, by exhibiting their living actions, their virtues, and their faults."

The concluding chapter, including the long period from the diſcovery of America to the preſent time, is not unintereſting. Take a ſpecimen:

"The revolt and ſubſequent independence of the Britiſh Colonies in America were thought at the time to have given the death-blow to the Britiſh intereſt on that continent, and to have diveſted her of her diſtinguiſhed ſuperiority. It does not, however, appear that this has been the caſe. Though the colonies have been diſjoined from the mother country, her real ſtrength is perhaps more concentered than diminiſhed. They were a ſplendid, yet in many reſpects an uſeleſs, appendage."

59. *Inſtruction concerning the Duties of Light Infantry in the Field. By General* [illegible], *Commandant of the Royal Military College at* High Wycombe. *By Command of his Royal Highneſs Field Marſhal the Duke of* York, *Commander in Chief.*

A Treatiſe of this nature, from an officer ſo reſpectable and experienced, cannot but prove particularly uſeful at the preſent moment to the Britiſh Army.

60. Royalty Theatre. *A ſolemn Proteſt againſt the Revival of Scenic Exhibitions and Interludes at* The Royalty Theatre; *containing Remarks on* "Pizarro," "*The Stranger*," *and* "John Bull?" *with a Poſtſcript. By the Rev.* T. Thirlwall, *M. A. Editor of the* Latin *and* Engliſh "*Dictionaries.*" *The Second Edition.*

WE are not ſurpriſed that this pamphlet has gone through a ſecond edition within ſo ſhort a time. The arguments, which Mr. T. has drawn from policy, morality, and religion, and employs againſt the revival of the Entertainments of this Theatre, muſt impreſs the mind of every one. His Strictures, alſo, upon the favourite Plays that are performed in our public Theatres, and on the conduct of ſome of the Performers, are but too well founded. Mr. T. very ſolemnly aſks,

"Are the Magiſtrates aware of the reſponſibility that attaches to their weighty ſtation, and to what extent their poſitive ſanction of this entertainment will naturally operate? They will remember the grave and honourable character with which they are inveſted; they are the legal, conſtituted guardians of the public morals, and bound to take eſpecial care to *prevent*, as well as *puniſh*, the perpetration of crimes, and the violation of the police and good order of the diſtrict under their juriſdiction. They will do well to conſider, that, by this poſitive and ſolemn act, they are more than paſſive, neutral individuals. They pledge themſelves for all the conſequences. And, if the repreſentation be accurate which we have drawn of this Royalty Theatre, they have laid upon their conſciences a load of guilt which, in their moments of reflection, and eſpecially on their death-beds, it will not be eaſy to diſcharge. They are the avowed patrons of this theatre; and the manager, fully ſenſible of the advantage of this circumſtance, has not been wanting to apprize the publick of it."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We are given to underſtand that Profeſſor Porſon is ſuperintending a new edition of HERODOTUS, printing at Edinburgh. If this be true, why ſhould not the Profeſſor employ the preſs of his own Univerſity, if not in ſo extenſive a work, yet on one of leſs extent?

INDEX INDICATORIUS

CORNELIUS [illegible] ſends us ſome Riddles or Conundrums (ſee p. 123); but wiſhed to know what any of your chemical readers would expect from brackiſh Sherry Wine filtrated through a Teneriffe d[illegible]ping-ſtone, as it is called.

T.

To Sir David Carnegie, *of Southesk, Bart.* By Dr. H. W. Tytler, when engaged in translating the Punics of Caius Silius Italicus.

——non legator, neque prima per artem
Tentamenta tui pepigi: memet ipse meumque
Obsequii caput, et—ad limina veni. Virg.

WHEN ev'ry Muse inspir'd the Swan of Thames
To sing so sweetly to the silver streams,
The groves of Windsor, Thetis' godlike son,
The Grecian triumphs, and proud Troy undone,
Her slain defender drag'd around her wall,
In dreadful vengeance for Patroclus' fall,
With those bright eyes, whose smiles for ten long years
Had set two worlds in arms, now drown'd in tears,
Then Granville, Stanhope, St. John, Boyle, approv'd,
And came, and listen'd to the song they lov'd.
For poetry they came, and not for cheer:
The treat was mutton, chicken, tarts, and beer,
Or one small pint of wine, if long they sit,
Was deem'd sufficient to call forth their wit;
Yet oft a visit of a week they paid,
And thought the hours were shorten'd, while they staid.
Great Peterborough search'd and dil a crowd,
Addressing all he met in accents loud,
How tuneful Parnell there he might discern;
Kind-hearted Bathurst did the same by Sterne.
And I, tho' meaner far than those in fame,
May claim some title to a poet's name,
(But hard the fate of bards in Scotia's clime)
I teach immortal Silius English rhime,
Shew Hannibal, at his great Sire's command,
Before th' infernal altar now to stand,
Invoke the Stygian pow'rs, and, dreadful! swear
To waste the Romans with unceasing war:
Now clad in arms before Saguntum's town
Her sons now slaughter'd, and her walls o'erthrown,
Then climb the Alps, o'ercome th' eternal snow,
And now victorious on the banks of Po;
Now dye with Roman blood the Trebian stream,
And now from slain Flaminius gain a name.
Shew cautious Fabius next the war prolong,
Or now with softer themes adorn the song,
Eliza's death, the Tyrian city's tears,
Fair Anna's exile, and her fatal fears:
Then to the war return in loftier strains,
Describe the nation on Ausonia's plains,
Their chiefs, their numbers, all the race that fills
Her towns, her vallies, and her vine-clad hills!
Those towns, those mountains, ev'ry fertile state,
Yourself and your fair consort pass'd of late;
Shew Cannæ's field with slaughter cover'd o'er,
And Aufidus swell'd high with Roman gore,
While warring gods so num'rous crowd the plain,
That Heav'n is empty'd of th' immortal train;
While hot from Ætna's womb Vulturnus flies,
In one black tempest mixes earth and skies,
And hurls on the Rutulian's burning sand,
That turns the conquest to the Tyrian hand;
Then wounded Paulus seated on a stone,
Inclos'd, and by a thousand darts o'erthrown,
Metaurus' waves now bear the hostile line,
With blood of Asdrubal now purple shine,
While on the javelin's point appears his head,
And falling legions the high banks o'erspread;
Shew Syracuse oppress'd by Roman arms,
Great Archimedes kill'd amidst alarms,
And all his wondrous art now render'd vain,
That sunk whole navies in the whelming main;
Then Scipio's triumph, Zama's fatal field,
And Hannibal oblig'd at length to yield,
From envious factions that prevail'd at home,
And gave their country to the pow'r of Rome.
Such themes might Patriots with delight peruse,
And warrios gain instruction from the Muse.
But, while I spend my hours in themes like these,
And strive t'instruct the publick, and to please,
No Granville, Stanhope, St. John, Boyle, appears,
And scarce an old acquaintance greets my ears;
Or one perhaps may make a flying call,
And think it honour that he comes at all,
Yet let him go, when men are made to pray,
The forc'd request by winds is blown away:
And neither fortune high nor low can bind
In friendship, but a likeness of the mind.
Some still be kept at distance, whom I deem
Not much my friends, or else beneath esteem.
I need not, as before, to such resort,
Nor e'er a doubtful friendship with to court;
For tho' much indispos'd a while I mourn'd,
Both health and spirits have again return'd,
And tho' not affluent, yet I live at ease,
Have still enough, and see just whom I please.
Yet much I grieve that, far from learning here,
Not one to aid me, and so few to cheer.
Some useful works must long unprinted lie *,
And some perhaps be just conceiv'd, and die.
For ev'n the greatest bard, plac'd so remote,
Sometimes would feel a vacancy of thought,
And might be tempted oft to cease his flight,
Prevented long to send his works to light;

* Alluding to the author's translation of *Paderaphia*, then lying by him in MS.

Nor

Nor e'er the fame of poets wide expands
Oblig'd to publiſh by another's hands,
Yet to my BUCHAN here be warmeſt praiſe,
With all the thanks that gratitude repays,
Friend of my heart, he gave my Muſe her fame,
And, generous ſtill, protects her humble name,
Nor e'er diſdains to publiſhers to ſend
Her offspring, and in all to recommend.
Nor WOODHOUSELEE my kinſman be forgot;
Who, in a higher and a happier lot,
Wiſe, modeſt, learn'd, ſincere, and ſkill'd to give
Inſtructions ev'ry bard might fond receive,
Sends kind advice, ſupports my drooping wing,
And oft informs what ſongs are beſt to ſing.
And good CARNEGIE as before inquires
For one he thought had ſome poetic fires,
And may perhaps a friendly viſit pay,
With whom ſometimes I paſs a mirthful day,
When, careleſs of the future as the paſt,
I wiſh the preſent would for ever laſt.
For ſure ſuch works ſome ſmall attention claim,
Nor is all taſte and learning but a name;
Works in North-Britain ſcarcely try'd before,
Except by Douglas, bard renown'd of yore.
Hail, happier bard! and born in happier times,
When all the great were learn'd, and fond of rhimes,
His hand for noble Sinclair tun'd the lyre,
And fortune's fav'ring ſmiles increas'd his fire;
Yet has his failing language ſunk almoſt,
And now the theme is all we have to boaſt:
Great Dryden has uſurp'd the poet's bays,
And Maro lives in his immortal lays.
Such once the fate of bards, tho' now deſpis'd,
Their merit little, leſs their learning priz'd.
Who writes for profit may a day ſucceed,
But ſcarce poſterity his works will read;
And who for fame, it ſpreads ſo ſlow, the bard
But from poſterity obtains reward;
Hence the frequented tomb, the honour'd duſt;
The ſculptur'd urn and monumental buſt;
Of thoſe in life ſo little known, or ſeen,
Some few can only tell the men have been.
Yet may ſuch times return, and claſſic lore
Be held in eſtimation as before.
An Engliſh Silius may be read, admir'd,
Still Britiſh hearts with Roman virtue fir'd,
And you, tho' learn'd, ſome entertainment find,
From great ideas of a Conſul's mind,
In his old native tongue before conceal'd,
Or only in a barb'rous ſtyle reveal'd.
Then may you trace the Tyrian hoſt from Spain,
With all their labours on the land, and main,
In Engliſh lore what Homer might rehearſe,
And, changing names, had paſs'd for Virgil's verſe;
For all he wants an equal fame to gain
Is the perfection of an Epic plan.
O may the Nine to his tranſlator's heart
Some ſparks of a congenial fire impart!
Exalt his genius, and a ſong inſpire
Not quite unworthy of ſo great a lyre!
So reverend Silius yet may leave his urn,
The antient glories of his name return,
He gain his vow to live in lateſt days,
And ſtill be crown'd with never-fading bays.
Then, at ſome time, when politics are o'er,
Debates, and news of battles read no more,
When all the rage of war at length ſhall ceaſe,
And willing realms are bleſs'd with grateful peace;
When in BRITANNIA'S ſenate you obtain
That honour'd place you ſo deſerve to gain,
From wiſdom, learning, probity, and all
The virtues, that to worthy patriots fall;
Or when, not thinking lofty domes to build,
To plant, to tame the genius of the field,
Or tend the race of beauties, ſure to give
The domes a fame beyond themſelves will live;
Tho' fair the ſtructures ſtretch into the ſky
And deep beneath the ſtrong foundations lie,
The walls of ſolid ſtones, ſo nicely hewn;
And cloſely fix'd, they might for one be ſhewn;
And all the fabric ſo compactly bound,
It matches e'en the firſt on Britiſh ground;
Nor leſs within, the well-proportion'd rooms,
Doors, pillars, cornices that crown the domes;
The ample windows plac'd in order bright,
And ſhedding each ſo juſt degrees of light,
None e'er could ſay, th' arrangement ſtill is ſuch,
That one admits too little, or too much;
Then ſtairs, then porticos, the arches wide,
The fair apartments rang'd on either ſide,
Where all is occupied, and nothing waſte,
At once diſplay magnificence and taſte:
When from purſuits ſo noble you retire,
To read ſome bard, or write with equal fire;
If lines like theſe have then the pow'r to ſteal
Your thoughts ſtill anxious for the public weal,
If lines like theſe, from your own Eſka ſent,
Have then the pow'r to change your mind's intent,
You may, perhaps, feel ſome ſmall wiſh to know
How Silius from a Scottiſh lyre will flow,
Nor then diſdain to ſpend an hour with me,
And fragrant wines forget for humble tea,
With verſe, that may perhaps not merit blame,
But give its author, and his country, fame.

Brechin, Aug. 19, 1795.

Of

On his Majesty's Indisposition.
By Mr. Pratt.

LONG has the Isle been vex'd with dire alarms, [arms;
And long its generous sons been rous'd to
Long has th' infatiate maniac made his boast,
That all his horrors should invade our coast;
In desperate vauntings, sworn to distant lands, [bands.
That half the trembling world shall join his
Reluctant bands! who, while constrain'd, they lend [land's friend:
To France their arms, are still fair Eng-
And when their vassal legions dare the waves, [slaves.
Will feel they strike for tyrants and for

Yet tho' their taunt be vain,—in all her might,
Imperial Britain stands prepar'd for fight;
Come, let them come—her proud defiance sounds,
Which Glory echoes to her utmost bounds;
Like fire electric spreads from shore to shore— [o'er!
Come, let them come, and waft their navies
In one vast chorus all her sons combine,
And cry, exulting—Britain, we are thine!

But whence, ah! whence the dread and sudden gloom,
That throws around the silence of the tomb;
That turns from impious France the anxious eye,
While War himself stalks unregarded by?

Oh! there's a cause to Britain's heart more dear, [dear;
More closely twin'd with all she holds most
A love-born grief, more home-felt and more great,
Than foreign slaves or tyrants could create,
Tho' every host should rush from every shore, [more.
Till plunder'd provinces could yield no

Yes, there's a cause,—assist ye favouring skies! [lies!
The Father of his people sick'ning
To him, his children all direct their care, [prayer!
For him they pour their filial souls in
And oh! should Gallia's madman now advance,
The ruthless scourge of Nature as of France!
Should he assault, with more than Demon rage! [gage!
And Britons on their own proud seas engOr, on their soil,—dear consecrated earth!
How would they prove their valour and their birth! [breast,
How would they rally round that kingly
Where every Christian virtue beams confess'd! [would tear
How, from the Atheist warrior's brow
The *Laurel* wreath,—and place the *Cypress* there!

How would the beauteous, like the brave, conspire,
Fraught with a kindred zeal, a holy fire!

Pale on his couch, as glowing in the field [shield.
Each arm would prove our Christian hero's
Myriads of hands would now more firm appear,
And every heart the royal standard rear.

Bath, Feb. 24, 1804. S. J. P.

The old Bachelor's Petition.

"I wish I had been married thirty years ago; I wish a wife and half a score children would now start up around me, and bring along with them all that affection which we should have had for each other, by being earlier acquainted."

Mrs. Inchbald.

PITY the sorrows of a single life,
And hear a lass-lorn Bachelor complain;
Ye dove-ey'd damsels listen to my tale,
And strive with sympathy to sooth my pain.

Though now the jest of every blooming nymph, [proud scorn;
The mark where points the finger of
I flutter'd once a fav'rite with the fair,
As blithe as skylark in Spring's rosy morn.

Foe to disquietude, of spirits gay,
At Pleasure's summons ready to advance;
I join'd the sprightly groupe at mask or ball, [dance.
And with fair partner wove the mazy

Ah! halcyon seasons, pregnant with delight!
Continue still to recollection dear;
Black periods have succeeded those so bright,
And gloomy moments big with anxious fear.

But why indulge the retrospective glance?
Why brood o'er ills that cannot hope relief?
Fixt is my fate—nor can the soothing pipe
Or quid luxurious mitigate my grief.

When, tir'd of home, I seek the social club
Where Bacchus' sons dispute midst clouds of smoke,
I sit the sport of every married loon,
The constant butt of every filthy joke.

My fierce cockt hat, by Time's rude touch imbrown'd,
Affords rich matter for sarcastic glee,
My dumpy bob and coat of antique cut,
Provoke full oft the poignant repartee.

Hard is my case, ev'n legislative laws
(Thanks, wicked Pitt, to thy nefarious acts),

To

To mar my patience, and defpoil my purfe,
Ordain that I fhould pay a double tax *.

O could I backward roll the tide of Time,
And bring of Love and Youth th' inchanting hours; [torch,
Hymen fhould light for me his flaming
And Cupid o'er my pathway fcatter flow'rs!

O that I had, at blooming twenty-four,
Led fome fweet damfel to the nuptial fhrine,
Then had my bofom felt domeftic blifs,
And all the joys of wedded love been mine!

Bleft ftate! the only Paradife below, [me,
Thy blooming fweets are all deny'd to
O! for a troop of rofy-vifag'd boys
To gambol round and climb my ready knee!

When grim Affliction fhews her pallid front,
O for fome kind companion near my bed,
To hover round and every wifh prevent,
Or with foft arm fuftain my drooping head!

But why defpond? perhaps fome antient maid,
Like me difplean'd with her unfocial lot,
Will leave her lap-dog and her tortoife friend,
And come and chear my folitary cot.

If fhe required, I freely would renounce
Each coltifh habit learnt in days of yore,
My wig and hat fhould both difcarded be,
And my old threadbare garments cloathe the poor.

For her I'd baniſh ev'n my fav'rite pipe
And quid—foul cauſe of rank unfav'ry kiſs; [obey,"
And, while fhe chofe to "honour and
My fond deportment fhould augment her blifs.

Ye gentle-minded Feminines attend,
And pity what a Bachelor endures;
Then may the God of Marriage on you fmile, [yours;
And each bright bleffing Love beſtows be

Haverhill, Oct. 26, 1803. JOHN WEBB.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY OF 1800.

Spent at an Iſland in the Southern Hemiſphere.

THE Muſe advent'rous on th' immortal coaſts
Participates in lofty themes of praiſe,
Which now through realms of light and fhining hoſts
Flow in ſeraphic notes of heavenly lays.
This anniverſary replete with joy
And holy rapture through Heaven's concave rings:
Angelic forms their golden harps employ;
And each the wondrous condeſcenſion ſings,
That Heaven's anointed king, the ſon of God, [man's abode.
Chang'd his all-perfect bliſs for ſinful

Lo, from the Eaſt, the radiant Orb of Day
Emerges forth; a pure celeſtial ſmile
He ſends with his invigorating ray
On Nature's face, all ſorrow to beguile.
At his approach obedient night retires,
Weſtward with ſpeed on his primeval car;
Slowly a cloud o'er yonder hill aſpires,
By ſpicy breezes wafted from afar,
With varied hues its borders are made bright,
In the tranſlucid ſea of Heaven's jacinthine light.

Once more, ye ſaints, reſume your jubilee;
With hymns of Sion meet the day's return.
Let all agree with bliſsful harmony,
In celebrations of the natal morn.
Hail, ye exalted joys that feaſt the mind,
And glow with ardour of conſummate zeal!
Still may your mental ſway be unconfin'd,
To rule each paſſion, and the boſom heal;
To calm the tumult of each ſorrowing breaſt, [and reſt,
With intellectual fruits of pleaſure, peace,

Ye, who beneath a Northern temperate zone
Reſide in peace, O let your praiſe aſpire;
With lays of love addreſs Meſſiah's throne,
To extacy awake the warbling wire;
Whilſt I in humble verſe the theme purſue;
Tho' torrid climes ungenial influence ſhed,
Yet ſhall the Muſe her tribute ſtill renew.
Tho' ſolar heat oppreſſive wounds my head,
Let me the general hallelujah join,
And thankfully adore the depth of love divine.

O could Salvation's word of life extend
To the poor Indians of this friendly ſhore,
With gratitude, I ween, each knee would bend, [ſuite pour.
And each warm heart its thankful tri-
Although on diſtant ſhores, the ſacred found [hear,
Of Goſpel truths more favour'd nations
Yet in this iſle Heaven's mercy ſhall abound;
The merits of a Saviour it ſhall ſhare.
True worth eſcapes not his all-ſeeing eye,
But ſhall its meed receive in immortality.

As through the cool refreſhing vale I ſtray,
Where trees their interwoven branches ſpread,
And feather'd warblers chaunt their earlieſt lay, [ſhade,
That echoes through th' impenetrable
Their artleſs ſtrains, of gratitude wellſtor'd, [ear.
Fraught with reproof, aſſail my liſtening,
Shall man, on whom exalted gifts are pour'd, [forbear?
From Nature's general theme of praiſe

Ah!

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* Bachelors of a certain deſcription pay double to ſome of the Aſſeſſed Taxes.

Ah! rather let him humble offerings bring
To his beloved Lord, the ſaints' eternal king.

Ye choriſters, who ſtrain your little throats,
With harmony, to fill the vocal grove;
Is it redeeming praiſe inſpires your notes
With rapture? No, 'tis your Creator's love.
Leaving mankind their Saviour to extol,
You, to the bounties of his providence
Pour the ſweet lay, and tune each liſtening ſoul
To gratitude. You wake each ſlumbering ſenſe
Of ſinful man, Immanuel to proclaim,
In the tranſcendant greatneſs of his matchleſs name.

O! every one that thirſts to him draw near,
To Life's exhauſtleſs ſpring ye have ac-ceſs;
Life, which Eternity cannot impair,
Flows from the meaſures of his boundleſs grace.
Time's on the wing. Ye nations proſtrate fall
Before the ſtandard of Eternal Truth.
Here is the hope that Death can ne'er appal,
The joy that bloſſoms with immortal youth.
To feed his flock, your Shepherd will not ceaſe:
His ways are pleaſantneſs, and all his paths are peace.

O Thou at whoſe all-powerful edict ſprung,
From Night's abyſs, yon flaming orb of light;
When with new joy th' eternal regions rung,
And ever-during beauty charm'd the ſight,
As it ſurvey'd Creation's ample ſcope;
Look with compaſſion on Man's fallen race;
Send to his labouring ſoul celeſtial Hope;
From thence all gloomy cares far hence to chace;
And, when Death's miniſters his thoughts invade,
Be then thy rod and ſtaff his all-ſufficient aid.

J. Stoyle.

*** The following new Song, to the tune of "Hearts of Oak," was conveyed in a letter from Somerſetſhire, and now craves admiſſion among Mr. Urban's poetical articles.

ONCE more to the field! let the drum beat to arms,
And echo round our hills its martial alarms:
The great Buonaparte now threatens our ſhore;
Let him come; and that moment his greatneſs is o'er;
Fearleſs Tars on the ſeas,
Heroes all on the land,
Firm, not affrighted,
Bravely united
To meet every foe, and all dangers withſtand.

Let him come, and full ſoon the boaſter ſhall find
Our millions in body are one in their mind.
Britain, true to herſelf, need not ſhrink in diſmay,
Though the World ſtand againſt her in battle array:
Fearleſs tars, &c.

For our God and our King, our country and laws,
How glorious the death when juſt is the cauſe!
Then draw forth the ſword, and graſp firmly the ſpear;
Away with all doubt, heſitation, and fear:
Fearleſs tars, &c.

Like the waves of the ſea let us ruſh to the ſtrand,
And ſpread round our coaſt an impregnable band:
Old Neptune ſhall meet his dear ſons with a ſmile,
And ſwear by his trident to guard his own iſle:
Fearleſs tars, &c.

O! think of the days and the heroes of old,
Of Edward and Henry victorious and bold:
Our triumphs in Egypt more pleaſed we can view,
While chieftains ſurvive the ſame ſcene to renew:
Fearleſs tars, &c.

Regard not the threats of that inſolent boaſt,
Aſſuming the name of Invincible Hoſt:
We ſmile at the vaunt, and reply with a ſneer,
Behold your Invincible Standard lies here:
Fearleſs tars, &c.

W. H. O.

ON VIRTUE,

From the Greek of Aristotle.

O VIRTUE, hail! by toil acquir'd,
The nobleſt prize in Life's career!
By thy attractive form inſpir'd,
The ſons of Greece, unaw'd by fear,
With joy conſuming Labour's frown defy,
And for their country emulouſly die.

The fruits of the mind immortal grow;
Than gold more precious, than deſcent;
And ſleep that ſoothes oppreſſive woe,
When Man's weak form with care is ſpent.
Alcides great, and Leda's twins proclaim
Thy cheering glories, never-ending fame.

Bold Ajax too, and Thetis' ſon,
Enraptur'd fought the Stygian ſtreams.
Thy form Atarneus' nurſeling won,
And widow'd of the ſun's bright beams:
Ne'er ſhall the Muſe forget her proudeſt boaſt,
The friend ſincere, and hoſpitable hoſt.

H. P. I.

*** From

*** From motives of delicacy to the Noble Writers, we have hitherto refrained from noticing the very important Correſpondence between the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Lord Fingall; but, as the buſineſs is ſo fully before the publick, we ſhall now meet the wiſhes of ſeveral of our friends by ſubjoining the following extracts, which will afford, we truſt, all that can be conſidered as material.

LORD REDESDALE, after incloſing a warrant for the appointment of Lord Fingall as a juſtice of the peace, thus continues: "It will be your duty, my Lord, as a juſtice of the peace, to watch the preſervation of the peace with the moſt anxious attention; to reſpect no man whoſe conduct ſhall tend to diſturb it; to exhort all men by patience and forbearance, as well as by exertions, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to preſerve it. And, however anxiouſly they may wiſh for a change in the eſtabliſhment provided by the law of the land for the maintenance of religion; however conſcientiouſly they may think that the end of religion would be better anſwered, by putting thoſe of the Romiſh perſuaſion in the place of thoſe of the Proteſtant faith; they cannot, conſiſtently with the duties of their allegiance, purſue that purpoſe, by abetting, or even declining to reſiſt and ſuppreſs, the rebellious conſpiracy formed for that purpoſe. I have no doubt that the firm and diſtinguiſhed loyalty, which has marked your Lordſhip's character in every other ſituation in life, will guide your ſteps in the diſcharge of your duties as a Magiſtrate. May God, to whom alone all our errors and imperfections are known, protect and guard you, and lead you to that end which will moſt accord with the beneficent purpoſe for which the office of magiſtracy was intended; and for which alone, I am perſuaded, you prevail on yourſelf to undertake ſo arduous a charge under circumſtances of ſo much difficulty!"

Lord Fingall, in anſwer, ſays, "My Lord, the Catholic religion is the ſame every where. I very reluctantly enter on the ſubject. Religious diſputes I have always conſidered the greateſt misfortune any country could experience. I muſt, however, beg leave to ſtate to your Lordſhip what I have always found to be the conduct and faith of the Catholick. I need not ſpeak of his attachment to, and reſpect for, an oath; were he leſs delicate, why ſhould he labour under any excluſion now, or have ſuffered many years of penal reſtriction? I muſt ſay, I never heard a Catholick wiſh for the overthrow of the Proteſtant Eſtabliſhment, and ſetting up in its place one of his own religion. This was not, as is well aſcertained, the object of the promoters of the rebellion in 1798; nor do I believe it was that of the ruffians and murderers who diſgraced this country on a late occaſion. The Catholick is ready at this moment to ſacrifice his life, his property, every thing dear to him, in ſupport of the preſent Conſtitution; in defence of that beloved Sovereign to whom your Lordſhip does not ſeem to think we look up with that veneration, gratitude, and attachment, which I aſſure you we do. The Catholick wiſhes for no other Family on the Throne, no other Conſtitution; but certainly wiſhes to be admitted, whenever it ſhall be deemed expedient, to a full ſhare in the benefits and bleſſings of that happy Conſtitution under which we live; a participation which, I truſt, we have, and ſhall continue to prove ourſelves not undeſerving of. Catholic loyalty and allegiance, I need not tell your Lordſhip, would oblige every one of that perſuaſion to reſiſt and repel even the Head of the See of Rome, were it poſſible to ſuppoſe that the Uſurper who now diſturbs the peace of the world could ſend him here with his invading armies. I have, my Lord, taken the liberty of ſtating to your Lordſhip what I conſider Catholic principles and Catholic conduct. Standing in the ſituation I do, I feel it my duty to vindicate the Catholicks from any unfavourable opinion entertained of them. That your Lordſhip ſhould know, and properly appreciate their ſentiments and conduct, is my only aim; and would, I am ſure, be highly gratifying to them."

Reply of Lord Redeſdale. "Many parts of your Lordſhip's letter have given me much pain. I have no doubt that your Lordſhip has every feeling of Chriſtian charity towards thoſe who differ from you in religious opinion; but I have daily experience that the ſame charity does not prevail amongſt a great many who profeſs to be of the ſame religious perſuaſion with your Lordſhip. I am fully perſuaded that the want of true Chriſtian charity one towards the other has been the real cauſe of all the unfortunate events which have of late diſgraced this country; and I think it the duty of every man, however he may differ in points of faith from others, to endeavour to impreſs the great doctrine of Chriſtian charity on the minds of all, as the only means of reſtoring peace to this diſtracted country. I am afraid, or rather I am perſuaded, that the difference ariſes from the different temper given to their minds by their religious inſtructors: that the Quaker is taught to live in charity with all men; whilſt thoſe who follow the See of Rome are unfortunately taught a very confined charity, being told they are excluſively members of the Church of Chriſt; and thoſe whoſe minds have not been enlarged by education or habit, feel it difficult

ficult to conceive how thoſe whom they are taught to conſider as not members of the Church, can be deemed Chriſtians; and accordingly your Lordſhip will find, upon enquiry, that the appellation of Heathen is applied by thoſe to every Proteſtant. Until, therefore, the prieſts of the Romiſh perſuaſion ſhall think it their duty to preach, honeſtly and conſcientiouſly, the great doctrine of univerſal charity in Chriſt; until they ſhall, in all their inſtructions to thoſe under their care, repreſent, honeſtly and conſcientiouſly, all who ſincerely believe in Chriſt, the Redeemer of mankind, to be brethren in Chriſt, however miſtaken they ſuppoſe any of them to be in certain points of faith; until they ſhall teach their flocks, deſiring liberty to think for themſelves, they ought alſo to permit others to think for themſelves, and not to murder them becauſe they differ in religious opinions; peace never can be eſtabliſhed in the land."

To this Lord Fingall rejoins: "I merely ſtated to your Lordſhip what my own feelings were, and what I have always found to be the opinion of the Catholicks. I do not apprehend that, in expreſſing any further wiſh of the Catholic body, which it is impoſſible ſhould not be entertained, I hinted at any diſcontents: on the contrary, I did aſſure, and do now aſſure your Lordſhip, we are ready to make every ſacrifice, encounter every danger, for the defence of the King and Conſtitution, and for the preſervation of the peace. Thoſe who are moſt affected by any remaining reſtrictions, it is well known, have never excited clamour or tumult, but have always been foremoſt in oppoſing them."

The Lord Chancellor in Letter V. ſays, "I conclude from your Lordſhip's letters to me, that there is no perſon amongſt the adherents of the See of Rome, in Ireland, whoſe mind, however cultivated, however liberal in other reſpects, can be thought to conſider any perſons as Chriſtians, who refuſe obedience to that See. I conclude alſo, that the prieſts of that perſuaſion ſtill teach their flocks, that all who refuſe obedience are guilty of a wicked rebellion againſt divine authority, which muſt produce their eternal damnation in the next world, and render them objects of horror and diſlike in this. As long as this doctrine (which, with all humility I ſay it, appears to me to be repugnant to every idea of Chriſtian charity taught by the Scriptures) ſhall be preached to their congregations, and until thoſe congregations ſhall be taught that Proteſtants of every deſcription, although in their opinion in error on certain points, are to be conſidered as members of the Church of Chriſt, and their brethren in the faith of Chriſt, it ſeems to me, that there can be no hope that exhortations to loyalty and obedience to a Proteſtant Government will have any effect. Men of education and property may feel loyalty and obedience to ſuch Government to be proper, or at leaſt expedient; but preaching to men of the lower orders, and eſpecially to thoſe without property, loyalty and obedience under ſuch circumſtances, cannot be ſincere, without ſuppoſing their minds of a refinement of which they are utterly incapable; and ſeems, therefore, to me to be either mockery or folly. Perhaps I am too preſumptuous in forming this opinion, but it ſeems to me confirmed by recent events; and I cannot otherwiſe account for the fact ſo generally aſſerted by the prieſts of the Romiſh perſuaſion, that, during the late rebellion, their exhortations to loyalty and obedience had no effect. I find it alſo confirmed by the circumſtances, that thoſe prieſts were, I preſume, utterly ignorant that thoſe under their inſtructions had ever conceived in their minds the horrid purpoſes which they manifeſted on the 23d of July, and which perſons came from all parts of Ireland with deſign to effect."

To this Lord Fingall replies, in Letter VI. "Honoured as I muſt feel by your Lordſhip's correſpondence, and the expreſſions of perſonal regard towards me contained in your letters, I am the more anxious to impreſs your Lordſhip with that favourable opinion of the perſons in this country who profeſs the ſame religious faith I do myſelf, which it has been my endeavour to prove to your Lordſhip they are deſerving of. Nothing but my wiſh to procure for them an object ſo deſirable, and my high reſpect for your Lordſhip, would have induced me to touch at all on a diſcuſſion of religious ſubjects; and not having been, I fear, fortunate enough yet to ſatisfy your Lordſhip's mind as to the objections you make to our religion, I ſhould be glad, with your Lordſhip's permiſſion, to ſtate them to ſome of our ſuperior Clergy, who would, I am pretty certain, enable me to convince your Lordſhip, that our religious doctrine preaches charity and brotherly love to all mankind, without diſtinction of religion; true and ſincere allegiance to our good King, inviolable attachment to our Conſtitution and our Country; from an honeſt and conſcientious conviction, that ſuch is the duty of a good ſubject, and a good Catholick, be the religion of the Monarch what it may. For my own part, my Lord, I cannot attribute the unfortunate ſituation of this country to any thing connected with matters of religious faith; Jacobiniſm, and French principles and politicks, the want of morality, and the depraved ſtate of the human mind, are, I conceive, the ſources of our misfortunes; Religion may have been made a tool by wicked and deſigning people; this has often happened in every country, and is eaſily

ſily effected when religious differences exiſt."

Letter VII. has the following rejoinder from Lord R. "I find myſelf as little qualified as your Lordſhip repreſents yourſelf to be, to diſcuſs with the perſons to whom you refer me on the points you mention. I can only ſay, that the impreſſion made on the minds of thoſe of the lower orders certainly does not correſpond with the doctrines which your Lordſhip repreſents to be the doctrines of the religion you profeſs. I have no doubt that your Lordſhip heartily and conſcientiouſly embraces and acts upon thoſe doctrines: the whole tenour of your life ſhews that you have done ſo; but the whole tenour of the conduct of the lower orders of the people of the Romiſh perſuaſion ſhews that ſuch doctrines are not *effectually* taught to them; and, if I am to judge from the writings as well as the conduct of ſome of the higher orders of the laity as well as of the clergy, I cannot believe that they are thoroughly impreſſed with the feelings which appear to guide your Lordſhip's liberal and beneficent mind."

Here follow ſome charges againſt ſome of the Catholic prieſthood, taken up on evidence which does not appear to be in any conſiderable degree concluſive. The details, unleſs to the parties concerned, are by no means intereſting.

[This letter was not anſwered; but after ſome interval the correſpondence recommenced, and four letters were interchanged; which we ſhall notice at ſome future opportunity.]

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE DEFENCE OF THE FRITH OF FORTH, AND OF THE COUNTRY IN GENERAL.

The Right Honourable the LORD CHIEF BARON in the Chair.

THE Committee having, at a former meeting, appointed Mr. Campbell of Clathick, Mr. Mackenzie of the Exchequer, and Mr. Porter of Troquhain, a Sub-Committee, to draw up an account of the proceedings of the Aſſociation; a report was prepared accordingly, and read by Mr. Porter, this 19th December; which, being approved of by the General Committee, was ordered to be printed; and a copy, as follows, to be ſent or delivered to each of the Subſcribers.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

When the Aſſociation for promoting the defence of the Frith of Forth, and of the Country in general, was originally formed, in the month of July laſt, the Reſolutions then publiſhed by the conſtituent members informed the publick of the motives that had given riſe to it, and pointed out the leading objects that were meant to occupy their attention, and to which the money that ſhould be ſubſcribed was intended to be applied.

The then defenceleſs ſtate of this part of the coaſt, and the unaccountable and alarming apathy at that time much too prevalent, and to which the preſent ſpirit and ardour of all ranks preſent a pleaſing contraſt, juſtified the apprehenſions entertained at the time, by thoſe who ſeriouſly conſidered the ſituation of the country, and the character of the foe by whom it was menaced with invaſion, and all its attendant calamities.

To awaken the people to a ſenſe of their danger—to rouſe their ſleeping energies—to prepare them to expect without diſmay, and to combat without apprehenſions of the iſſue, an enemy their anceſtors had always vanquiſhed, ſeemed objects of primary importance; and to promote theſe, their beſt endeavours were employed. With this view they began—

1ſt. By printing and diſperſing throughout the country numerous popular and patriotic publications and placards, calculated to attract the notice of the middle and lower claſſes of ſociety, and deſigned to warm their breaſts with the honeſt zeal and dignified ſenſe of ſuperiority which become a free and loyal people.

The Committee, in the mean time, was beſtowing its attention in finding out, and fixing upon certain ſpecific objects within the limited compaſs of the funds of the Aſſociation, which, in their opinion, were beſt adapted to the purpoſes of excitement and preparation, conſequently moſt likely effectually to promote the defence of the Frith, as well as of the country in general. What theſe objects were, the ſubſcribers will naturally expect to know. They have certainly a right to be fully informed of it; and to convey this information to them, in the ſhorteſt and moſt ſatisfactory manner, is the chief deſign of the preſent report.

2d. After the publications above-mentioned, the next thing to which the attention of the Committee was called, was the means of rendering more ſpeedily uſeful a branch of the ſervice in itſelf moſt important, but in danger of being, for a time at leaſt, leſs efficient than could have been wiſhed, from want of ſkill in the uſe of the weapons that were to be employed in it. The Sea Fencibles were to be armed with pikes; but the pike exerciſe was little known in Scotland, and no perſon had been then ſent down to inſtruct thoſe in it who volunteered their ſervices in that line. To ſupply the want of this appointment, the Committee appropriated a certain ſum, to be given to any perſon duly qualified who ſhould come forward and teach the Sea Fencibles the Pike Exerciſe, to the ſatisfaction of Captain Clements, who has the command of that body, within the diſtrict to which

which the Association had particularly directed their attention; and a premium was added for each of the first 12 men who should acquire such a degree of skill as to be able to undertake the instruction or drill of others. Such a drill-master was, after some enquiry, found; and the Pike Exercise is now understood, and practised in a style of expertness, superior to what might otherwise have been the case for months to come.

3d, By General Lloyd's calculation, only one shot out of 400, from troops not accustomed to take aim, takes effect in battle. This admitted as a fact, shews the vast importance of a soldier's being trained to ball practice; but the provision made for such practice in the service is so limited, that little progress towards proficiency in this point can be expected.—To promote a spirit of emulation among the Volunteers in this useful acquirement, the Committee ordered a considerable number of honorary Silver Medals, of different sizes and value, to be struck off, with appropriate inscriptions, and to be lodged with the Commanding Officers of each Battalion of the Volunteers in the six Counties adjacent, or approaching towards the Coast from Berwick to Fifeness, to be distributed by them, in a gradation of three medals in each company receiving pay, to the best shots of those Competitors whose regularity of conduct, and punctuality of attendance at drill, were approved of by the Commanding Officer.

The Committee, in suggesting this idea, was far from ascribing to itself any particular merit beyond that of contributing in a certain degree to animate and increase the acknowledged zeal and honourable emulation of our volunteer forces; in consequence of which, many of the companies in this district have by practice acquired so great a degree of proficiency, that in their exercise every 5th or 6th shot is made to take place in a target of 3 feet diameter, at the distance of about 100 yards. This, with the common battalion firelock, is a high degree of precision; and if accuracy on a proportional scale may be expected from them in battle, the efficiency of the military defence of the country will thereby, it is evident, be greatly augmented.

4th, It being impossible, on so extensive a line of coast, to have a stationary force at every place where a landing may be attempted, the commodious and expeditious conveyance of troops from a distance to the point of attack becomes of great importance. With this view, Colonel Crichton, one of the Committee, contrived a machine, of simple construction, to be made at a small expence, and easily fixed, on either coach or chaise-wheels, and which, when so fixed, should be equal to the conveyance of 10 or 12 men, with their arms and accoutrements, to be drawn by two horses only, and to go at the rate of from 5 to 7 miles an hour. Of these machines (after a full and satisfactory experiment, as published in the newspapers) the Committee caused upwards of a hundred to be made, at the expence of the Association, and have delivered them over to the Lord-lieutenant of the city, with the necessary complement of rope, &c. for fixing them on the carriages that have been volunteered for their reception. A certain number of these, of nearly a similar construction, have also been made and sent down to Dunbar, for the use of the artillery. The utility of these General Don acknowledges in the handsomest terms in his letter to the Secretary of the Association; and his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has also honoured the plan with his approbation, and given reason to expect that the adoption and use of it will soon become general in England and elsewhere.

5th, To render this plan more effective: when the emergency calls for putting it in practice shall arrive, the Committee set apart a sum, to be proportioned out in premiums of 1st, 2d, and 3d classes, to be given to the coach and chaise hirers who shall have the greatest number of wheel-carriages mounted with frames, and ready on the shortest notice for the conveyance of troops: and to the conductors of carts who shall first reach the place to which they may be called, by signal or otherwise, by divisions of not less than ten each, due regard being had to the distance from whence they started. Premiums also were appointed, in similar classes, to the farmers or others, who shall first appear with their own carts at the place of rendezvous.

6th, The equipment of a naval force of any magnitude appeared to the Association (how much soever it was to be wished for) so far beyond the compass of their funds, that they refrained, for a time, from any attempt of this sort. But when Lord Hobart's letter of the 15th August, transmitting "The plan of a Voluntary Naval Armament for the protection of the coast," and recommending it to the attention of the Lord-lieutenants of the maritime counties, was received, the Association immediately allotted 1000l. of their funds, to be applied in aid of the plan.—And, conceiving that the money might be more œconomically employed, and the plan more expeditiously carried into full effect, by an unity of direction, the Committee offered to deliver over this part of their funds to the Lieutenancy of the county; to be added to whatever sums they (the Lieutenancy) might otherwise raise for that purpose. The proposal was received by the Lieutenancy with expressions of acknowledgement, but declined for reasons unnecessary to be mentioned in this report. The Lord Advocate,

cate, however, having afterwards given the Committee to understand, that his Majesty's Ministers anxiously wished the equipment to be proceeded in, a plan that had been previously presented to, and approved of by, the Navy Board in London, was adopted as a model by the Committee; and, conformably thereto, a contract was immediately entered into with respectable ship-builders at Leith, for the equipment of a certain number of decked vessels, from 70 to 50 tons burden, to receive on-board carronades of various calibres, and to serve as an auxiliary force when called for. Of these there are now prepared 10 vessels, completely fitted with slides, chocks, iron-bolts, sweeps, powder-chests, &c. ready for the reception of carronades, the largest to carry two 24 and two 18-pounders; the rest two 18 and one or two 12-pounders each. Beside these, there is a decked vessel of 40 tons burden, fitted up on a different plan as an experiment, and the slides, chocks, &c. all accurately marked and numbered with the names of the vessels to which they respectively belong, are delivered over to his Majesty's Officers, and deposited in the Naval Yard at Leith, ready for the services to which they were destined. Authority was given at the same time, for preparing twelve herring-boats, on a plan recommended by his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, and Sir James St. Clair Erskine, of which the Committee undertook to defray the expence.

7th, Lieut General Vyse, whose attention to the concerns of the Association, and to whatever promises any addition to the means of national defence, has been uniform and unremitting, having recommended to the Committee's notice the description of a newly-invented or improved gun, which, of the same calibre as a 6-pound carronade, and possessing, with half the charge of powder, nearly an equal projectile power, should weigh 1-half less, and cost 3-4ths less, than the guns or carronades of like power hitherto in use; the Committee, to enable Mr. Roebuck the inventor to establish by experiment the reality of a fact which (if well ascertained) promised to become of so much importance to the service, caused a gun to be made at Glasgow, under his direction, and had it brought to the Fort at Leith for trial. A comparative trial of this piece of ordnance has been made in the presence of competent judges; and it appears from their report, that there is every reason to conclude that, with a few small improvements, suggested at the time of the experiment, and approved of by our distinguished Commander in Chief for Scotland, it will fully answer the expectations of the inventor.

8th, The Committee, finding that the above objects had not yet wholly exhausted the funds of the Association, were of opinion, that nothing could more effectually contribute to the defence of the Frith of Forth, and of the country in general, than providing for the health and comfort of its defenders; and a subscription having been opened, to raise a fund for furnishing Great Coats, &c. to the Volunteers receiving pay, the Committee transferred 300l. of the cash remaining at the credit of the Association, to that fund.

From the money expended in those and sundry other incidental disbursements, as stated in the Books of the Association, it appears that of 2755l. 10s. 6d. the total amount of the money subscribed, there remains only a balance of 309l. 14s. 3d; against which it is possible, notwithstanding all the care that has been taken, some unsettled items may still be brought forward.

When the importance of the above-recited objects, and the consequences resulting from them, are fairly considered, and compared with the limited amount of the funds the Association were enabled to employ, it is hoped that the Subscribers will not be opinon that their contributions have been idly wasted, or unprofitably applied:—And should it be thought expedient to proceed in attending to, and promoting measures of a similar tendency for the general safety, their past conduct, it is to be presumed, will be deemed the surest pledge of their future care, to œconomise, and prudently to direct the appropriation of whatever sums shall be raised by the voluntary contributions of those who approve of what has been already done.

AR. CAMPBELL.
HENRY MACKENZIE.
WM. PORTER.

ALEX. DICK, Sec. to the Association.

No. 9, St. James's Square, Dec. 19, 1803.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1803-4.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 6.

The *Solicitor General* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the 14th of the King, explanatory of another Act of Queen Anne, for regulating the interest of money. The object of the Bill was, to remedy the inconveniences arising from the difference between the interest of English securities, which were no more than 5*l.* and Irish and West India securities, which bore an interest of 6*l.* per cent. the consequence of which was, that collateral or direct securities of the last description could not be negotiated in this country without subjecting the lenders to the penalties of usury. Leave given.

Mr. *T. Grenville*, from the Midhurst Elec-

Election Committee, reported, that *Edmund Turner*, eſq. the ſitting Member, was duly elected; and that the Petition of Mr. *Thomas Holt White* was frivolous and vexatious.

H. OF LORDS.

February 7.

The Earl of *Suffolk* made a few obſervations relative to the Volunteers, and the deciſion in the caſe of Dowley, which he conſidered as fortunate for the country; for, if it had not happened, moſt of the Volunteers in his part of the country would have abandoned their corps. He concluded with moving, "That a Committee be appointed, of the Officers, Naval and Military, Members of that Houſe, to conſider of Regulations for the Volunteer Corps;" which was negatived.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 8.

A Petition from the City of London, for widening and improving Temple-bar, was referred to a Committee.

Adm. *Berkeley* announced his intention of moving that evening for papers relative to the late Rebellion in Ireland, in order to vindicate the character of an honourable relation, who held an important employ at that time in the country; but, underſtanding it was not the wiſh of Miniſters that this motion ſhould take place, he hoped they would remove the impreſſion that might be made relative to his relation.

Mr. *Yorke* ſaid, that nothing could be farther from the intention of Miniſters than to caſt any imputation on that meritorious Officer.

Mr. Secretary *Yorke* adverted to the neceſſity of an extraordinary Military force; and took a view of the Volunteer ſyſtem from its commencement in 1782 to the preſent period; when, if the number of the firſt claſs was to be taken into the account, we ſhould have at leaſt 500,000 troops of this deſcription, excluſive of thoſe of Ireland. By the late deciſion of the King's Bench, he obſerved, the Volunteer has a right to reſign, except when the enemy appears, or actually invades the country. But, if this deciſion had not taken place, it was his intention to bring in a Bill, which ſhould expreſſly enable Volunteers to reſign, becauſe, as long as men think they are coerced, they wiſh to free themſelves; but thoſe who may reſign, and who have been drawn for the Militia, will be liable to be called upon immediately, to fill up the vacancies in the latter. If not ſo drawn, they are liable to be called upon to ſerve both in the Militia and the Army of Reſerve. The Volunteer ſyſtem alſo being founded on the Defence Act, if a defalcation took place, his Majeſty could compel the claſſes to ſerve. After ſpecifying the exemptions derivable by Volunteers, he alluded to the appointment of Officers, and drew a diſtinction between Officers choſen in the firſt inſtance, and thoſe appointed to ſubſequent vacancies. Although the election, in the firſt inſtance, has not been exerciſed by his Majeſty, yet the power is veſted in him; and the Act of Parliament does not countenance any other election than his Majeſty's, on the preſentation of names by the Lord Lieutenant or Secretary of State. It was not the intention of Parliament that ſuch a claim ſhould be allowed to Volunteers; and he ſhould adviſe his Majeſty to diſcontinue the ſervices of any corps that wiſhed to act upon that principle. The irregularity of attendance might be remedied, by diſmiſſing thoſe who did not attend regularly. It was, in ſhort, his intention to conſolidate the three Acts on this ſubject; to place the exemptions of the Army of Reſerve and Militia on an equal footing; and that the attendance, in order to entitle the Volunteers to thoſe exemptions, ſhall be in future only 24 days in the year for the Infantry, and 14 for the Cavalry. When any perſon means to reſign, he ſhall give notice of it in writing to his Commanding Officer, and if he has arms, ſhall return them in good order. He ſhould likewiſe propoſe the re-enactment of all the clauſes reſpecting Volunteers when they ſhall be called out to meet the enemy. After this outline, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Volunteer Laws of the 43d Geo. III.

Mr. *Sheridan* denied that the nomination of Officers was ever meant to be in the Crown, or in the Lords Lieutenants, but muſt reſt with the Corps. But, at all events, it could never have been in contemplation that any vacancies whatever ſhould be filled up by the Colonels or Commandants.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* ſaid, that as Volunteers were only a civil aſſociation of men, their offers of ſervice were generally delivered in by the Commanding Officer, whom they had ſelected from themſelves, while they remained in their former ſtate. Their choice in that way was of courſe confirmed; but the diſtinction aroſe, between that and elections afterwards made by them, to fill up vacancies when they become military bodies, becauſe the military principle muſt be applied to the queſtion.

Mr. *Whitbread* profeſſed the ſame opinion as Mr. Sheridan; and forcibly impreſſed that the only way of making the Volunteers effective, was by rendering the meaſures palatable to them.

Mr. *Blair* expreſſed his ſurprize at the plan which had been explained.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* thought the evils in the Volunteer ſyſtem comparatively trivial; but with reſpect to Committees, which were one of the ſubjects of complaint, it was the determination of Government

vernment to diſcountenance any functions poſſeſſed by Committees which were of a deſcription at all military. With reſpect to the deciſion of the King's Bench, if it had been in favour of the opinion of the Law Officers, he ſhould have recommended his Majeſty to allow a new option to the Volunteers, and that the opinion originating with the Law Officers ſhould have been annulled, and its effects cancelled. He concluded with hoping that the Houſe would not ſuffer the ſyſtem to be attacked, which he looked upon as the propereſt ſpecimen and the moſt glorious proof of the ſpirit of the country that hiſtory had furniſhed.—Leave given to bring in the Bill.

H. OF LORDS.

February 10.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* preſented a Petition from Lieut. A. Hume, claiming the Earldom of Marchmont.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Volunteer Regulation Bill was preſented, and read the firſt time.

February 13.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after expatiating on the importance of the ſubject, moved that a Committee be appointed, to conſider of the moſt effectual means of adjuſting the differences that may ariſe between the cotton manufacturers and their workmen. Agreed to.

The *Secretary at War* preſented the correſpondence between the Secretary of the Home department, and the Lords Lieutenants of Counties, reſpecting the Volunteer Syſtem.

In a Committee on the Iriſh Bank Reſtriction Bill, Lord *William Hamilton* declined his intended motion relative to a clauſe to force the Iriſh Bank to pay Engliſh Bank Notes upon demand; but he entered into a minute detail of the evils of the Reſtriction Bill, which produced ſuch an unfavourable change as to make the difference 20 per cent. againſt Ireland. He then aſked, when the reſtriction was likely to be removed?

Mr. *Curry* explained the difference between the charters of the Engliſh and Iriſh Bank; and obſerved that the reſtriction on the latter was the neceſſary conſequence of that on the former, to which it was only auxiliary.

Lord *H. Petty* thought that no ſatisfactory reaſon could be adduced, why the increaſe of iſſue of paper by the Bank of Ireland ſhould amount to more than five times what it was in the year 1797; while the iſſue of the Bank of England was increaſed in the ſame period only one fifth.

Mr. *Foſter* lamented the ſcarcity of all ſpecie in Ireland, as linen could only be purchaſed with gold, at the increaſed price of 2*l.* 4*d.* on a guinea.

Mr. *Thornton* adviſed a limitation of the iſſue of paper from the principal Bank.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* defended the Bank againſt the imputation of hoarding ſpecie, and thought that inconvenience would ariſe from reſtraining the private Banks.

A converſation followed between Mr. *Foſter*, Lords *Caſtlereagh*, *Hamilton*, and *Dunlo*, Meſſrs. *Johnſon*, *Curry*, and *Alexander*; the object of which was, to offer remedies for the ſcarcity of ſpecie.

February 15.

Petitions were preſented from the corn-growers and maltſters of Norfolk and Suffolk, praying a reviſion of the Act of the 31ſt of the King, reſpecting the prohibition on exporting and bounty on importing barley, &c.

February 17.

Dr. *Duigenan*, after a few prefatory remarks on the law reſpecting Notaries, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the buſineſs of Public Notaries in Ireland. Granted.

February 20.

Sir *W. Geary* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to increaſe the powers of the Marine Society. He alſo preſented a Petition from this Society, for permiſſion to eſtabliſh a fiſhery on the coaſt of Ireland; which was referred to a Committee.

The Durham Election Committee reported, that *R. Wharton*, eſq. was not duly elected, but that his oppoſition to the Petition preferred againſt him was not frivolous nor vexatious. A new writ for Durham was conſequently iſſued.

Mr. Secretary *Yorke* brought up accounts relative to the Volunteer Corps which have been placed on permanent pay or duty ſince November laſt.

On the third reading of the Iriſh Bank Reſtriction Bill, Lord *A. Hamilton* offered ſome farther obſervations on the ſubject, which were intended to prove that there had been an extravagant exceſs in the iſſue of paper; and he added, that for ſome weeks, when the Exchange had been 18 and 19 per cent. the Directors of the Bank had allowed a *bonus* of five per cent. He had alſo been aſſured, that the Lords of the Iriſh Treaſury received their ſalaries at par.

Mr. *Curry* acknowledged that certain Officers of the Government of Ireland, himſelf amongſt the reſt, have received their ſalaries at par; and he thought this was no more than what juſtice required.

Mr. *Curwen* propoſed that the two Banks ſhould be united, or that Iriſh paper ſhould be payable in this country inſtead of ſpecie.

Sir *J. Newport* attributed the ſcarcity of ſpecie in Ireland to an infamous practice amongſt the farmers, who buried their money rather than pay their rents with it,

on

on the principle that, in the event of a rebellion or invaſion, the paper would be worth nothing.

The Bill was then paſſed; on which Mr. *Foſter* intimated his intention of bringing forward a motion on the ſubject.

February 22.

Dr. *Duigenan* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the period of taking Prieſts' Orders in Ireland. He obſerved, that in England the Biſhops were forbidden by law to admit any one to Prieſts' Orders under the age of 24. This was preſcribed by the Canons of the Church equally in England and Ireland; but, for want of ſome poſitive law in the latter country, Biſhops were frequently impoſed upon, and many perſons had been admitted to Prieſts' Orders at an age much too early.

A Petition for making a canal from Croydon to Portſmouth was referred to a Committee.

Mr. *Beſt* preſented a Petition from the Clergy of London, praying for the repeal of the Act of Charles II. impoſing a rate of 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound on the inhabitants for their ſupport, the compoſition which had been ſubſtituted for this not being adequate for the purpoſe intended.—Ordered to lie on the table.

February 27.

The *Secretary at War* having moved that the Volunteer Bill be read a ſecond time, Sir *Robert Laurie*, after ſome prefatory remarks on the delicacy of the ſubject, obſerved, that the Houſe ought to expect ſome explicit communication from Miniſters on the nature of his Majeſty's illneſs; and upon the anſwer he ſhould receive, he ſhould ground a motion for adjournment.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, it was the opinion of his Majeſty's confidential ſervants, that the communication could anſwer no good purpoſe; that it would be inconſiſtent with the duty of Miniſters, and highly indecent under the preſent circumſtances of his Majeſty's illneſs.

Sir *Robert* then moved that the Houſe do adjourn.

Mr. *Fox* ſaid, he did not conceive there was any great delicacy required in treating on this ſubject; and he knew of no ſuch body as his Majeſty's confidential ſervants; as the Miniſters differed in no reſpects from other Privy Counſellors, except that they were more frequently with the King upon buſineſs of importance. If, as he underſtood, his Majeſty was in ſuch a ſtate as to give the beſt hopes of a ſpeedy recovery, it was the duty of Miniſters to communicate the fact to Parliament, in order that certain neceſſary ſteps might be adopted. The queſtion was, whether, if his Majeſty's recovery was to be only gradual, the Houſe could delay the public buſineſs; and on this queſtion they had a right to deliberate. If, he obſerved, the formidable attack with which we are threatened were to take place, the Volunteer Corps could not be put under Martial Law by the King's Proclamation, and thus the country would be placed in a dreadful ſituation. The controul of the King over the Parliament conſiſted in the power of diſſolving it at five minutes notice, upon the ſuppoſition of its acting wrong; and if ſuch was the Conſtitution of the country, was it not directly contrary to its principle for Parliament to be ſitting when there was no ſuch controul in exiſtence. He therefore conſidered it highly unconſtitutional for Parliament to be deliberating when there was no controuling power in force; and concluded with hoping that Miniſters would not be reſtrained from making a proper communication by any notions of falſe delicacy.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* denied that there was any unwillingneſs on the part of Miniſters to act up to all the principles of the Conſtitution; but he was perfectly convinced that the general ſentiment of the publick, in conſequence of the Bulletin of yeſterday, was, that no communication ought to be made to Parliament at preſent. He added, that Mr. Fox was miſtaken in ſuppoſing that the ſign-manual was neceſſary for the promulgation of Martial Law; but, if any other circumſtance rendered the perſonal exerciſe of the royal functions neceſſary, he aſſured the Houſe that there would be no obſtruction to public buſineſs on that account. He concluded with declaring, that Miniſters were incapable of withdrawing from a tremendous reſponſibility; and entreated the ſecond reading of the Bill.

Mr. *Pitt* could not conceive that the motion for adjournment ſhould be agreed to; but, whenever the moment arrived that the Houſe ſhould be obliged to notice the ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe of the royal prerogative, the firſt act ſhould be that which was neceſſary to ſupply it; but Parliament were not called upon to act, unleſs the King's illneſs was communicated in ſuch a way that the Houſe was bound to notice it; but it was the duty of Miniſters to reflect on the danger which hangs over the country, and to conſider that a day's delay might be hazardous; and he admitted that it was not poſſible for them to be diſſolved from their reſponſibility till the fact of his Majeſty's incapacity was known, and a new diſpoſition made of the Sovereign Authority. In the mean time, the Houſe was bound to accelerate all thoſe preparatory meaſures which were to receive the Royal Aſſent; and he was fully of opinion that the motion for adjournment ought to be negatived.

Mr. *Windham* was of opinion, that the Houſe ſhould adjourn from day to day.

Mr.

Mr. *Canning* ſpoke againſt the adjournment.

Mr. *Grey*, in alluſion to a part of the ſpeech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, ſaid that the ſtatement that the Royal Functions would not be ſuſpended if danger arrived, was a diſtinction obviouſly taken to miſlead and impoſe; becauſe, if the Royal capacity was reſerved for certain duties, it muſt be partial.

Mr. *T. Grenville* adopted the ſame line of arguments as Mr. Windham; and inſiſted that a ſtatement of facts relative to his Majeſty's health ought to be brought before Parliament.

The queſtion of adjournment, being at length put, was negatived without a diviſion.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 21.

A letter from Lord Keith to William Marſden, eſq. introduces the following:

Squirrel, off Dover, Feb. 17.

Sir, I have to inform you, I this morning captured a French ſchuyt, No. 626, called L'Eſperance, Emanuel Vanderſweip, maſter. She ſailed laſt night from Oſtend bound to Boulogne; ſhe is 40 tons burthen, fitted to carry eight horſes.

Capt. Bromley, Champion. E. BRAWN.

Admiralty office, Feb. 25. Letter from Lieut. Williams to Lord Keith.

Off Gravelines, Feb. 20.

My Lord, In obedience to your Lordſhip's order to me of the 17th inſt. I proceeded with his Majeſty's hired cutter Active, under my command, to cruize off Dunkirk, but the wind blowing ſtrong from the Eaſtward, prevented my getting any farther to windward than Gravelines, where I this morning diſcovered 16 ſail of the enemy's gun-boats and tranſports running cloſe along-ſhore. I immediately gave chace, and at half paſt ten commenced a running fight. At eleven the outermoſt veſſel ſtruck her colours; ſhe proves the La Jeune Iſabella tranſport, fitted for carrying horſes, bound to Boulogne from Oſtend; I am ſorry to ſay I was prevented capturing any more of the enemy's veſſels from their having run ſo cloſe in-ſhore and under the batteries during the time I was taking poſſeſſion of this veſſel. The conduct of the ſmall crew I command, while attacking ſo very ſuperior a force of the enemy, and under their batteries, within three quarters of a mile of the ſhore, merits my warmeſt thanks, and I hope will meet your Lordſhip's approbation.

I am, &c. JOHN WILLIAMS.

Admiralty-office, March 17. Letters from Capt. Nourſe to Commodore Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Leeward Iſlands.

Sloop Cyane, Jan. 2.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you of my having recaptured the ſhip Weſtmoreland, from the coaſt of Guinea, taken by the General Ernouf privateer, who was in ſight at the time, but eſcaped. J. NOURSE.

Cyane, Jan. 20.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you of his Majeſty's ſloop under my command having, in the latitude of Barbadoes, fallen-in with, and, after a chace of five hours, captured La Bellone French privateer, of 8 guns, and 84 men, laſt from Surinam; out 7 days, and had taken nothing. Her guns thrown overboard during the chace.

I am, &c. J. NOURSE.

Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. to W. Marſden, eſq. dated off Ramſgate, the 13th inſt.

Sir, Be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips, that Capt. Heywood, of H. M.'s ſloop the Harpy, yeſterday, captured and ſent into the Downs, the Penriche French gun-boat, of two guns and two ſmall tranſports, part of a convoy proceeding under her protection from Calais to Boulogne.

I am, &c. KEITH.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 12. A Conſpiracy of a very complicated nature has been diſcovered, of which the following are the particulars.—It appears that 150 men were to aſſemble in the uniform of guards, to ſeize Buonaparte at Malmaiſon while he was hunting, or wherever elſe he might be found, and to carry him off. The uniforms were diſcovered in conſequence of the information of one of the conſpirators, who is in confinement in the Temple. The chief of the Chouans, Georges, only eſcaped by a quarter of an hour. The Officers of the Police alſo repaired to the miſtreſs of an inn here. The ſign of the conſpirators was an Engliſh piece of gold:—they drew off her glove, and found in it a ſimilar piece of Engliſh gold. They then opened her commode, and found a letter, directing her, on a day ſpecified, to carry to a certain houſe in the Rue de Burgoigne au Morris 20 bottles of wine, and to ring ſo many times at the door. The Officers of the Police took the bottles, and repaired to the Houſe, where they rang, and found a number of perſons, who defended themſelves in a very deſperate manner.—Among thoſe arreſted were Mairo,

Mairn, a confident of Georges; one Victor, who had been concerned in the plot of the 3d of Nivoſe, and the cook of Georges.

Moreau has been arreſted, and ſent to the Temple; and the grand plot has been ſolemnly announced by the Government to all the Legiſlative Aſſemblies.—From the meſſage ſent to theſe bodies, it appears that a general plan of aſſaſſination was in embryo; on the ſubject of which Moreau is ſaid to have held repeated conferences with Georges, Pichegru, and Lajollais.—The whole of this conſpiracy is attributed to the Engliſh Government; and the Engliſh people are called "a nation of aſſaſſins."

On the 17th ult. the Grand Judge made a report to Government on this conſpiracy; in which he aſſerts that a band of aſſaſſins, headed by Georges, and in the pay of England, are ſtill diſperſed in La Vendée, Morbihan, and the Cotes du Nord. An accomplice, according to the reporter, was lately ſeized at Calais, on returning a ſecond time from England, and the papers found on him proved the criminality of Moreau, who was much agitated at the news. Lajollais was the courier who carried the ſentiments of Moreau to Pichegru, in London; and at a ſpot between Dieppe and Treport, the Brigands of England were brought over in Engliſh ſhips, and landed without being obſerved. They found men to receive them, and paid to conduct them during the night from fixed ſtations to Paris.—The ſubordinate points of the plot are detailed at conſiderable length.

After the report had been read to the Tribunate, the brother of Moreau made an energetic and indignant ſpeech; in which he declared that every charge againſt the General was an infamous calumny, and demanded that he might be inſtantly brought to trial. Several of the Senators applauded the emotion of Moreau.—The Senate tranſmitted an addreſs of congratulation to Buonaparte; to which he replied with an affected tranquillity; and concluded with the following remarks:

"I have long ſince renounced the hope of enjoying the pleaſures of private life. All my days are employed in fulfilling the duties which my fate and the will of the French people have impoſed on me.—Heaven will watch over France, and defeat the plots of the wicked. The Citizens may be without alarm. My life will laſt as long as it ſhall be uſeful to the nation; but I wiſh the French people to underſtand, that exiſtence without their confidence and affection would be to me without conſolation, and would for them have no object."

Paris, Feb. 29. Pichegru was arreſted yeſterday morning in the ſtreet Chabanais. Six Gens d'Armés and an Agent of Police entered his room ſo unexpectedly, that he had no time to make uſe of the piſtols or the dagger which lay on the table: he endeavoured, however, to defend himſelf, and wreſtled with them for a quarter of an hour.—He then tried ineffectually to excite their compaſſion for his fate.

[By ſome late accounts circulated in this country of the conſpiracy, we are informed that Pichegru went to Paris at the invitation of the Royaliſts reſident in that city; and ſuch were the accommodations provided for his journey, and the friendly diſpoſition of certain Officers of the French Government, that he travelled uninterrupted in one of the public diligences.—The project, it is ſaid, was of a very extenſive nature; and great exertions are made by the Conſular party to keep the particulars in ſecrecy. Gen. Ferrino, and ſeveral other Officers, have lately been arreſted. One aſſociate only is ſaid to have betrayed the plot, and prevented, for the preſent, a complete counter-revolution. Georges and about 30 of his followers have been arreſted in Paris. The evidence againſt Moreau is repreſented as affording no ſupport to the charges preferred againſt him. A general opinion pervades France as to his innocence; and it is probable that, however Buonaparte may deſire his death, he may not deem it politic to hazard the public diſpleaſure, and that of the army more eſpecially, by carrying his hatred and jealouſy of that officer ſo far as to touch his life.]

Moreau has not been brought to trial; but it is underſtood that the perſons accuſed are to be tried by a criminal tribunal, compoſed of ſix Judges. The trial by Jury is ſuſpended on this occaſion.

All the evidence relative to the plot is printing, to be laid before the Tribunals; and Moreau has choſen his counſel. Twenty-four Advocates offered to plead for him; and he is ſaid to have accepted the ſervice of Chaveau Legarde, the perſon who pleaded for the late Queen.—Madame Moreau has received all perſons of her acquaintance, who deſired to viſit her. Among them were ſeveral reſpectable foreigners, who the next day were ordered to leave France; her apartments were crowded, whilſt thoſe of Madame Buonaparte were deſerted; the whole ſtreet was full of carriages.

The armies in Holland and Hanover meant to petition in favour of Moreau; but their Commanders refuſed to forward their memorials.

It is ſaid that there are in Paris 132,000 ſpies, for the ſervice of that capital alone.—All the inhabitants of France are obliged to carry a paſs, deſcriptive of their perſons.

The Military Council at Breſſuire, in the department of Deux Sevres, has condemned to death, J. J. A. Michel, J. Penaud, J. You, with 60 other perſons, formerly Chouans; they were executed immediately. Their crime was, *that they had no paſſes*.—The Military

Military Commiſſion at Nantes, on the 4th ult. condemned to death, P. Gauron, *for being found without a paſs.* He was executed the ſame day. Gauron was formerly an Officer among the Chouans.

Paris, March 7. [From the Moniteur.] Laſt year, on this day, Europe was at peace.—To-morrow a year will have revolved ſince the King of England, diſhonouring a reign of 46 years by the groſſeſt falſehoods, called upon his nation to take up arms.—'*Becauſe,*' ſaid he, in the face of Europe, '*the ports of France and Holland are filled with formidable armaments, which threaten the conſtitution, the independence, and the religion of the Engliſh people.*' That fallacious meſſage renewed the war.—"The Miniſters of the King of England were preparing a new meſſage to celebrate this anniverſary. They relied upon being able to announce to Parliament, that they had baſely cauſed the Firſt Conſul to be aſſaſſinated. But he who diſpoſes of the life of man, and of the deſtinies of empires, had otherwiſe ordained it. The French Government is more conſolidated; a new energy has ariſen to animate and unite the Citizens, and to teach the conſpirators, that the whole people collects itſelf, and rallies round the Chief of the State. The Firſt Conſul, ſuperior to all events, is more enabled than ever to fulfil the decree of the fates, and to avenge the rights of nations ſo frequently violated; while the King of England—" [*Here follows the moſt infamous abuſe of the Royal Perſon and Family.*]—"At the ſight of theſe ſtriking proofs of the exiſtence of a Divine and juſt Providence, the moſt ſublime pictures of the prophecies of Iſaiah preſent themſelves to the mind; we ſay with Daniel, *Mene, Tekel, Upharſin.*"

The French Paper called *Les Nouvelles à la Main*, of the 9th inſt. contained a letter ſaid to be written by Moreau to Buonaparte, dated from the Temple, March 1.

"Since your ambition (ſays he) requires more victims, ſtrike; but do not calumniate thoſe you butcher. Wade in the blood of innocence; but ſpare honour in taking away life.

"If you expect from me the ſupplicant's petition, read no farther. In this dungeon where your tyranny has plunged me, I am more elevated than you upon your uſurped throne. So ſay all juſt men of my contemporaries, and future ages will confirm their ſentence. No, ſir, on the borders of eternity, I call you to an account for your treaſon againſt my country and againſt myſelf."

The following are ſome of the moſt ſtriking paſſages in this long letter:

"In my degraded country, I ſee nothing but cringing ſlaves and proud tyrants; baſe placemen and infamous ſpies. Every where in Europe, from Sicily to Moſcow, yourſelf and your Government are alike feared and deteſted.—If you love Frenchmen, let not their happineſs depend upon your life.—Recall the legal heir to the throne of France, and limit ſeverely his authority; make him a King, but not a Deſpot. Such was the plan of Pichegru, myſelf, and Georges.—I ſhould regard the day of my death with greater ſatisfaction than thoſe of my triumphs, could I but hope that it ſerved to make my country flouriſhing, my fellow citizens free and proſperous, and worthy of liberty and proſperity.

"MOREAU."

HOLLAND.

Middleburgh, Feb. 9. The Preſident and Members of the Departmental Government of Zealand have tranſmitted an Addreſs to General Monnet, for the purpoſe of remonſtrating againſt the ſeizure of the Engliſh merchandize in that diſtrict.—They obſerve, in the ſtrongeſt terms, that they ſhall conſider every attack by the French upon the property of their fellow-citizens as an act of the moſt arbitrary authority. [The hatred which the Zealanders entertain towards the French is violent and univerſal; the latter, however, appear perfectly indifferent on the occaſion, feeling themſelves in ſufficient force to command obedience.]

A very ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt at the Hague towards the end of laſt month; which phenomenon was alſo obſerved at Rotterdam, Haarlem, Schiedam, and Maaſſlins.—In the laſt of theſe cities, the chandeliers of the Reformed Church were in motion during the time of divine ſervice, ſo as to be frequently removed between two and three feet from their uſual poſition. The direction of this motion was from Weſt to Eaſt.

Hague, Feb. 14.—The French order for the ſeizure of all Engliſh goods has been executed almoſt throughout our Republic—They were packed up, and carried off in waggons to France. The ſtate of moſt of our towns, in conſequence of this meaſure, is deplorable. At Fluſhing the French troops loaded with ball, and prepared to fire upon the inhabitants, who were diſpoſed to reſiſt the plundering.

A letter from Breda, dated March 5, ſays, "I arrived here on the firſt of this month, and ſhall depart to-morrow, on my return to Amſterdam. The opinion which I have for ſome time entertained, as to the friendly diſpoſition of the Dutch and Flemiſh towards the Engliſh, has been fully confirmed during my late tour. The moſt determined hatred univerſally prevails towards the French; and the people every where look to Britain as the only power diſpoſed or capable to give them liberty."

Private letters from Amſterdam of the 6th inſt. ſay, that the fleet of Admiral Hartſinck, which has 2000 troops on-board, is deſtined to attempt the re-conqueſt of Ceylon.

ITALY.

ITALY.

The Pope has addreſſed to Buonaparte a brief relative to the Eccleſiaſtical Affairs of Germany. Its object is, to ſhew the neceſſity of taking effectual means to maintain the Catholic Religion in the Empire, leſt the eccleſiaſtical might undergo the fate of the temporal eſtates of the Church.—"With this view (obſerves the Pope to the Conſul) we have reſolved to ſolicit thy aid, *beloved Son in Jeſus Chriſt*, and entreat thee to ſupport us in an affair of ſuch moment. When we laboured for the reſtoration of Religion, and its ſecurity and tranquillity in Germany, thou didſt ſupport us with ſo much zeal, that, under God, our thanks are due to thee for all that Religion has obtained in that country, after the fearful ſtorms and calamities to which it has been expoſed. We hereby preſent to thee a new opportunity to ſhew thy devotedneſs to the Catholic Religion, and acquire new glory; convinced that thou, after the numerous proofs thou haſt given us of thy good-will, wilt not refuſe, at our entreaty, thy ſupport to the Catholic Religion, but wilt ſtrenuouſly aid our endeavours in this important affair," &c.

According to private accounts from Naples, General St. Cyr, with an army of 30,000 French, was daily expected in the environs of that city. Arrangements had in conſequence been made by his Sicilian Majeſty for his removal to Palermo, where he is to be joined by the King of Sardinia. This movement of the French is aſcribed to an opinion, that the Ruſſian force aſſembling in the Black Sea is intended for the defence of the kingdom of Naples; but that the Emperor, in the event of its previous occupation by the Republican troops, will not proceed to the extremity of diſlodging them.

HANOVER.

The accounts from Hanover are greatly diſtreſſing; the pecuniary reſources of the States, for the maintenance of the French Army, notwithſtanding the late loan negociated at Hamburgh, are nearly exhauſted; and a new forced war contribution is about to be reſorted to. The French commanders continue to remove from the country every article of ſufficient value to recompence the trouble of its conveyance. The condition of all claſſes of the people is moſt deplorable—plundered, inſulted, and ſtarving. The French troops, recently ordered into the Electorate, are all raw conſcripts, in want of every thing.

General Mortier, during his command in Hanover, amaſſed a fortune of three millions of livres!

The loan which the States of Hanover, by their Deputies, have negociated at Hamburgh, amounts to 1,500,000 marks banco, at four *per cent.* intereſt. At the expiration of ſix years, a beginning is to be made in paying off the capital, which is to be entirely liquidated within the 10th year after the loan. On obtaining this money, the French General immediately demanded 1,500,000 franks to clothe the Republican ſoldiers; but the Deputation could grant no more than 300,000 franks, which were not paid till very lately.

DENMARK.

The French Ambaſſador at Copenhagen has demanded of that Cabinet the ſhutting of the Sound againſt Britiſh veſſels. A courier was immediately diſpatched to Peterſburg; and the Ambaſſador was informed, that his Daniſh Majeſty could not accede to his wiſhes.

RUSSIA.

Peterſburg, Jan. 3. Our miniſters have lately had ſeveral conferences with the Ambaſſadors of Sweden and Denmark; and there is every reaſon to preſume that the Northern Courts will take meaſures for the maintenance of the neutrality and ſecurity of their navigation.

The Ruſſian fleet in the Black Sea, with a number of tranſports, was, according to the laſt advices from thence, in forward preparation to proceed to Conſtantinople. The Ruſſian Ambaſſador there had many extenſive contracts with different Greek and Armenian merchants, to furniſh large ſupplies of ſalt beef, pulſe, and live cattle. The Ruſſian fleet is to ſtay three weeks at Conſtantinople, previous to its proceeding to the Archipelago and Mediterranean.

The Emperor has charged Mons. d'Oubril, his Charge d'Affairs at Paris, to diſclaim, in the moſt unqualified terms, the *complimentary* leave which the *Moniteur* ſtated Count Markoff to have taken of the Firſt Conſul. M. d'Oubril has likewiſe diſtributed to the members of the Diplomatic Corps an authentic copy of the Count's Addreſs, which is very different indeed from the one imputed to him in the official Journal.

TURKEY.

A new treaty of alliance has been concluded between the Porte and Great Britain; but which is only to be carried into effect under certain circumſtances.

Every Turkiſh ſhip competent to ſervice is ordered to be prepared for ſea. The military eſtabliſhment of the Porte likewiſe manifeſts increaſed energy, probably reſulting from the new treaties with England and Ruſſia, which had been the occaſion of much joy at Conſtantinople.

Accounts from Syria announce the death of Abdul Wechab, who was aſſaſſinated.

AMERICA.

By the New York papers it appears, that the Americans took poſſeſſion of Louiſiana on the 20th of December.

They are now occupied with the proſecution of three Judges, Pickering, Chace, and Peters.

Deſcription of the Roman *Sacrificial Vaſes lately diſcovered in* Sewell's-lane, Scotch-ſtreet, Carliſle.

Theſe antiquities are ſo valuable, both from their rarity, and from the elegance of the workmanſhip, that they muſt be extremely precious in the eyes of the Antiquary. The name that the vaſe is generally diſtinguiſhed by is *præfericulum*, and it is underſtood to have been appropriated to holding the incenſe, &c. uſed in the ſacrifice. Many of theſe have been brought from Greece and Sicily, and have been highly eſtimated by the curious, for the elegance of the workmanſhip, and the beauty of the relief in the ornaments. But the Grecian veſſels are principally of fine clay, or bronze. Theſe vaſes we are ſpeaking of, we believe, are the firſt which have been diſcovered in Britain; and the ſculpture of ſuch a veſſel but once appears among all the altars found in this country: it is on a beautiful Roman altar, diſcovered at Ellenborough, which was removed to Flat hall, at Whitehaven, and is now in the poſſeſſion of Lord Viſcount Lowther. This altar is inſcribed "*Genio loci, Fortunæ reduci, Romæ Æternæ, et Fato bono*," &c. It is ſaid to be the moſt curious Roman altar that ever was diſcovered in Britain, and is particularly deſcribed both by Camden and Horſley, who go into a long train of conjectures reſpecting the inſtruments ſculptured on its ſides, which are the *præfericulum*, the *patera*, the axe, and the knife.—The metal which the vaſes in queſtion are formed of ſeems to be a compoſition of refined braſs, capable of receiving a very high poliſh, and ſo flexible that it allowed the artificer to form them exceſſively thin. At the top and bottom of the vaſes it is evident that they have been turned and finiſhed in a lathe. From there being no accompanying altar or inſcription, we regret that we cannot ſuppoſe exactly the time of the Empire when theſe ſacred veſſels have been uſed. The only guide is the elegant ſculpture of the handles, which conſiſts of four tiers of groupes of figures, in excellent workmanſhip, and all apparently illuſtrative of ſacrifice. The uppermoſt ſeems to be two perſons holding, or preparing, a cow or bullock for ſacrifice; the next, a perſon taking hold of a hog for the ſame purpoſe; the third, a prieſt cloathed in his robes, ſtanding at an altar, holding ſomething on it; the lower one, which is the moſt beautiful, is, on the one ſide, a man cloathed in complete armour, holding a knife, as if going to ſacrifice a ſheep or a lamb, which another perſon below holds for that purpoſe; on the other ſide the prieſt ſtands, with another knife or ſword, attending the ceremony. Theſe vaſes are, from their extreme rarity, and from other cauſes, unqueſtionably of much greater value than we were firſt induced to ſet upon them. This piece of antiquity has been preſerved, becauſe it fell into the hands of a judicious mechanic; but we have heard it aſſerted as a fact, that ſome remain of antiquity, found in this neighbourhood, was a few years ago carried to a founder, who conſigned it to the furnace, becauſe no one preſent underſtood that ſuch a thing was of the ſmalleſt value! *Carliſle Journal.*

Jan. 22. This night, between the hours of 7 and 10, a garden wall, 300 feet in length, and 16 feet high, was levelled with the ground, with a great number of invaluable fruit-trees, &c. belonging to Charles Calward Pign, eſq. of *Sbenford-place*, Kent, including a vaſt number of old large oak and beech trees, which were torn up by the roots in the different parts of his extenſive domain. The Earls of Abergavenny and Camden have ſuffered conſiderably by the ſame ſtorm in their different parks, *Bridge-caſtle*, and *Bayham-abley*. Mr. Pign's garden-wall met with a ſimilar fate on Michaelmas-day, four years ago. Numberleſs have been the ſufferers from this dreadful ſtorm. The moſt conſiderable after the above is Sir John Macpherſon, bart. at his elegant cottage, *Ely-farm*, which had a colonnade, or miranda, which entirely ſurrounded the cottage, ſwept completely away, with the roof of a Chineſe temple, or Summer-houſe, &c. The Bull Inn had the greateſt part of the roof carried away, and one of the chimneys forced through the roof into the ſecond floor, when an old ſergeant and a drummer, belonging to the Frant Volunteers, were going to bed; they are both very much bruiſed: the ſerjeant's right foot ſo much ſo, that it is the opinion of the doctor, that he never will be able to *march again*; but, fortunately for the poor man, he is an in-door penſioner of Chelſea-hoſpital.

Bath, Feb. 9. The Harmonic Concert was very brilliantly attended at Bath on Wedneſday evening: after which, nearly 600 perſons of the firſt diſtinction ſat down to an elegant ſupper, Lord Clarina in the chair. Afterwards, various of the moſt admired glees and canzonets were ſung by the Amateurs, &c. of the Club. The French General of Brigade, Boyer, was introduced by a Subſcriber's ticket; and, in conſequence of ſome current reports of that foreigner's conduct, a buz went round the tables, ſome queſtioning, and others defended the propriety of his introduction; which at laſt broke out into a more open diſcuſſion, when ſome warmth was expreſſed on either ſide. In conſequence ſeveral ſongs in ridicule of Bonaparte were ſung; and, at the concluſion, after "God ſave the King" had been encored, the Aſſembly gave three enthuſiaſtic cheers, peculiarly expreſſive of their attachment to their Sovereign. It is due, however, to the

the foreign captive to ſay, that the whole of his conduct on that evening proved that the polite attentions which he has received at Bath have not been improperly beſtowed. He laughed heartily at the lyric ridicule againſt the Chief Conſul, and ſaid, "he ſhould have joined himſelf in the cheers of Loyalty to the King of England, but for fear ſuch admiration of the national feeling might be miſrepreſented." Being aſked, whether, in his opinion, a deſcent would be attempted on England? he ſaid, "Unqueſtionably;"—"but he was convinced, that if the troops of France were as well informed of the preſent ſpirit and temper of this country, even the Chief Conſul himſelf would have but few followers." Speaking of his own ſituation, he remarked, "it had been made ſo enviable, that moſt of his own countrymen in Paris would gladly exchange their liberty for the captivity which he enjoyed."—He concluded by ſtating, "that he had been very cruelly repreſented as having given the orders under which a conſiderable body of Turks had been murdered in Egypt; declaring upon his honour, that he was at that time ſerving under General Deſſaix in Upper Egypt, and that this atrocious deed was perpetrated by General Bonne, who afterwards loſt his own life at the ſiege of Acre!"

Aſhburne, Feb. 22. Early in the preſent week, after having received the compliments of the different priſoners of the French Republick here on their parole, General Rochambeau gave an elegant dinner at his lodgings, in the Market-place: at which were preſent, Generals Boyer and Pajot, le Capitain de fregate Mandelat (taken early in the preſent war, off Martinique, by the Hon. Captain Paget in the Endymion), and ſeveral other officers. This has been followed by ſimilar complimentary parties by the other Generals, who frequently walk with their General en Chef. Their appearance to a ſtranger is ſomewhat ſingular, being a half-military undreſs, conſiſting of blue riding-frocks, military pantaloons, boots, ſpurs, round hats, and a band of tri-coloured ribbon, and cockade of the ſame colour, of the ſize of a half-crown piece. Gen. Rochambeau has, I underſtand, ſolicited to be indulged with a horſe, fearing, by the deprivation of the accuſtomed exerciſe, to add to the injuries his health has already received by his fatigues and hardſhips while in St. Domingo, which appear, if one may attach credence to his relation, to have been dreadful in the extreme. "Preſſed almoſt to death by the effects of abſolute famine, and after having, for ſome time, wretchedly appeaſed the waſting calls of hunger, by feeding on our horſes, mules, aſſes, and even dogs, we had no way to eſcape the poniards of the enraged Negroes, but by truſting our fate to the ſea, on which we were taken by the Engliſh *Pirates*." Theſe are the General's words, the laſt of which ſeems to be a moſt ungracious term of acknowledgement to the brave Commanders of thoſe veſſels, who, though as priſoners, bore him and his ſuite, with full-ſwelled ſails, from the fury of an enraged people.

March 1. This morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in the large factory at Garrat-mill, in *Manchester*, belonging to Meſſrs. Wood and Foſter, and in the occupation of ſeveral perſons. It was ſoon one immenſe blaze, and in leſs than two hours the building was reduced to a mere ſhell. The damage is eſtimated at 20,000*l.*

March 4. A good windmill at *Eagle*, near Lincoln, was this day deſtroyed by fire, with a conſiderable quantity of corn. The cauſe was the exceſſive heating of a gudgeon, which was not obſerved by the miller when he left work in the evening.

March 4. This night, a gentleman of *Wanſford*, in his ſleep, actually leaped from the window of his bed-room, a height of 24 feet, upon the turnpike road, and received no injury whatever.

March 11. This evening, about 8, a fire broke out in the New Church, *Halifax*, occaſioned by the flues being over-heated; but, by the exertions of Mr. Mills and another perſon, was extinguiſhed.

March 24. This morning, a ſtage erected croſs the paſſage of St. George's Dock, *Liverpool*, for repairing it, gave way, by which two workmen were killed, and ſeven men and two women dreadfully bruiſed.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Saturday, February 11.

The Sun was this day viſibly eclipſed. The following were the particulars for London:

	H.	M.
Beginning of the Eclipſe	10	27
Greateſt Obſcuration	11	39
End of the Eclipſe	12	55
Digits Eclipſed	8deg.	36min.

About half paſt ſix o'clock it blew a moſt terrible ſtorm; it rained the whole morning; and during the Eclipſe particularly it poured a torrent.

Saturday, February 25.

This morning, a fire broke out at Meſſrs. Wild and Barrington's, cheeſemongers, Charing-croſs, in conſequence, as is ſuppoſed, of a light having been left unextinguiſhed in the ſhop. The flames communicated to the houſe of Mr. Thomas, butcher, which it alſo conſumed. The houſes of Mr. Foudrinier, Place a taylor, and Tapſter's Baths, were conſiderably damaged. A maid ſervant is miſſing, and it it is fear.d ſhe has loſt her life.

Wedneſ-

Wednesday, February 29.

A fire broke out this night in the George-yard, behind the Saracen's Head, Aldgate, which, communicating to some adjoining stables, burnt with great fury, and occasioned alarm for the warehouses of the East India Company. The flames, however, did not extend beyond the above premises, which are almost entirely destroyed.

Thursday, March 1.

This morning, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Laporte, No. 21, Winchester-row, Paddington; and though the damage done to the premises has been comparatively small, it has been attended by dreadful consequences. Some persons were alarmed by a smell of fire, and soon observed whence it proceeded; on entering the room, two of the children, one of five, and the other seven years of age, were found suffocated, and burnt almost to a cinder; a third, aged 15, although dreadfully burnt, was still living, and medical assistance being immediately procured, hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Wednesday, March 7.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of persons of various denominations, held this day at the London Tavern;

GRANVILLE SHARPE, esq. in the Chair.

A Society was formed for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures; whose object is grand and simple; *to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the principal living languages.* In such an object all sincere Christians, of every description, may cordially unite. The Society looks, therefore, with confidence for liberal support, both at home and abroad. —In pursuance of the broad and extensive scale upon which the Society is formed, and which commenced with a very liberal subscription, three secretaries of different denominations have been appointed, viz. the Rev. JOSIAH PRATT, Lecturer of the united parishes of St. Mary, Woolnoth, and St. Mary, Woolchurch; the Rev. JOSEPH HUGHES, Dissenting Minister at Battersea; and the Rev. CHARLES FREDERICK STEINKOPFFT, Minister of the Lutheran Church in the Savoy.

Friday, March 16.

The dinner this day given by the Highland Society to the Earl of Moira, at Boneft Campbell's, was one of the most elegant description. On the chairman the Marquis of Douglas giving the health of the Noble Earl, his Lordship paid a high compliment to the Scotch people; "his experience of whose character had soon pointed to him, that the grandest energies of the human soul were in the breasts of the men whom he had the honour to be associated with, and that he had only to direct, to discipline, and to lead on the courage which he found embodied, or ready to be embodied, at the voice of danger. The descendants of 'the Scots who oft with Wallace bled,' who had resisted all the force of the Roman Legions, and had kept Scotland unconquered when all the rest of Europe fell, were neither to be contaminated by the principles of the French, nor conquered by their arms. He had found the spirit so perfect, and the hearts of the people so disposed, that he had felt it to be his duty to state to the Commander in Chief, that, in case the enemy should be daring enough to make a landing in Scotland, he made it a request, that not a battalion of his disposable force might be sent to Scotland; they were fully equal to the protection of their country, without reinforcement."

Saturday, March 17.

The members of the benevolent Society of St. Patrick this day held their annual meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. At about 6 o'clock Lord Hutchinson took the chair, and the company sat down to dinner; after which, the children supported by the charity were introduced, and walked round the room. Their appearance, which bespoke cleanliness and sound nourishment, and, their natural concomitant, the bloom of health, was observed by the Society with the most grateful satisfaction. The treasurer then reported the state of the funds to the Society, and the additions made to them during the last year. Lord Darnley having proposed the health of Lord Hutchinson, which was drunk with every expression of admiration and applause; Lord H. returned his cordial thanks. It was his fate, he said, in succeeding to his Noble Friend who filled the chair last year, to recall to the recollection of the company the manly and eloquent exhortation in which his Noble Friend had then addressed them. His Noble Friend had then warned them, that they were engaged in a contest for every thing that was dear and valuable to a nation. If the dangers which then menaced the country were great and formidable, they were still more so at the present moment; they being immediately over us, they were urgent, and called for the most cautious preparations, the most determined resistance! It was doubtless unnecessary to arouse their courage, or stimulate their exertions, on such an occasion. His countrymen had only to recollect the cause they were engaged in, and the necessity they were under to support their ancient fame. They should also recollect, that it was peculiar in their history, that they had never to contend against a single rival, when their efforts were not crowned with victory. Such proud recollections should fully animate their hopes, and tell them, that, while they continue to be influenced by the same heroic sentiments, they must continue to be invincible on their own shores. Whatever then may be the difference of opinion of those who heard him on religious or political points, he was con-

convinced that they muſt be all animated with one common ſentiment, in reſolving to reſiſt the encroachments and ambition of a Power that ſeems to have ſworn to embroil the peace of Europe, and who more prominently betrays his rancorous jealouſy of the commerce and proſperity of this country, and of the wealth and ſtrength that redounds from the commerce and proſperity to the Britiſh Empire at large. On theſe topicks, however, he ſhould not now further dilate; but remind the meeting of the object of the humane inſtitution which they were called together to patroniſe. Such an inſtitution could alone take its riſe from Chriſtian charity, which embraces the intereſts of all mankind, and which have more particularly directed its attention to the relief of unoffending innocence and unprotected youth, who were ſtrangers in ſome meaſure in the land, and who could look for no parochial aſſiſtance. It was for the wiſdom of thoſe whoſe generoſity was this day called forth in behalf of thoſe innocents, not only to direct its beneficial operation towards the particular country to which they belong, but to give it a wider ſcope, and make it tend to the ſervice and benefit of the Empire at large. The Noble Lord, after again aſſuring the meeting of his own grateful feelings, propoſed the health of a Noble Friend, which he was confident the company would receive with the ſame ſatisfaction with which he gave it; for they would feel with him, that his Noble Friend was univerſally acknowledged to be the boaſt and ornament of his country—it was unneceſſary to add, that he meant the Earl of Moira. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the ardour of enthuſiaſtic affection with which this toaſt was received, or the eloquent effuſion of gratitude in which the compliment was acknowledged by the Noble Earl. The Noble Preſident, he humouroufly obſerved, was anxious to prove himſelf an Iriſhman, in recommending himſelf to their notice by a blunder; for nothing but a blunder could have made his Noble Friend ſtumble upon ſuch an extravagant encomium as that which he was pleaſed to beſtow upon him. Indeed, it evinced that generous diſpoſition which holds in abhorrence the depreciation of merit, and which, by a contrary impulſe, prompts to extol it by an extravagance of praiſe. To ſuch praiſe he had but little claim; if, indeed, he was entitled to the ſlighteſt ſhadow of ſuch a diſtinction, he was conſcious that the prominent motive in his mind, and that which alone could endear him to his countrymen, was the fear of ſtaining the ſhamrock. So far he aſpired to the diſtinction conferred upon him by his Noble Friend; but that diſtinction was applicable to the whole company, as a national aſſembly. But it ſhould not be merely national in its effects, it ſhould be made to extend to the defence and protection of the whole Empire; and this, he truſted, would be a principal object of the meeting, whoſe charity would not be confined to merely feeding and cloathing the children they patroniſed, but in infuſing into them the ſpirit, and thoſe principles which might be diſplayed for the advantage and glory of the Empire. As to the fear of ſtaining the ſhamrock, it was a ſentiment which not only glowed in his breaſt, but which vibrated in every heart of every individual of the country to which he was proud to belong, and of which he here ſtood the repreſentative. It was to that ſentiment he confidently looked, as the parent of many heroic deeds in the preſent moment of peril—it was that ſentiment which muſt prompt his countrymen to the manly exertions which their country's cauſe now required at their hands. The ſituation in which we ſtood reminded him of an old ſaying which prevailed in his part of the country, viz. that "an old caſtle of bones is worth more than an old caſtle of ſtones." It was to the hearts and energies of men, that the honour and ſecurity of the empire was now to be entruſted. The fear of ſtaining the ſhamrock muſt therefore teach them to trample danger under foot, and to aroufe themſelves from any thing like fullen ſecurity and indolent repoſe. The united energies of the three kingdoms were now to be called into action, and he hoped that Ireland would not be the laſt to contribute her ſhare, and aſſert her loyalty, and to vindicate her antient fame. The Noble Earl's ſpeech was received with long-protracted peals of applauſe.

Thurſday, March 22.

This morning, a fire broke out in a court near the Obeliſk, in St. George's fields, and a poor infirm woman periſhed in the flames.

Saturday, March 24.

This night, a fire broke out in the upper part of the houſe of Mr. Adams, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury; which conſumed the ſame.

Thurſday, March 29.

The reſtoration of his Majeſty's health having been officially confirmed by the diſcontinuance of the Bulletins, the public anxiety ſtands no longer in need of daily relief on this head; and the Nation will rejoice with us to find, that the King is again in the full exerciſe of his Royal Prerogative. In the happy recovery of his Majeſty have the prayers of a loyal people been heard, and the maliguant hopes of an hypocritical fiend (quoting Scripture for his purpoſe) been defeated by that Being whoſe name he lately prophaned by an application of the ſublime prophecies of Iſaiah and Daniel, to the puny workings of his own preſumptuous imagination. (See p. 267.)

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Jan. 3. HON. Cropley Ashley, appointed clerk of the deliveries of the ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, *vice* Hunt.

War-office, Jan. 7. Brevet. To be brigadier-generals in the army serving in the Windward and Leeward Caribbee Island Station: Col. Crofton Vandeleur, of the 46th foot; Col. William C. Hughes, of the 87th foot. To be major in the army: Capt. Henry Samuel Eyre, of the 12th battalion of Reserve. To be assistant-barrack-master-generals, with the rank of major so long as their services shall continue in the barrack department: Brevet-major James Murray Grant, on half-pay of the 3d foot-guards; Major James Brace, on half-pay of Goreham's late Provincial Regiment.—*Staff.* Lieut.-col. Willoughby Gordon, assistant-quarter-master-general in the Southern district, to be deputy-barrack-master-general to the forces, *vice* Major-gen. Hewgill, resigned. To be inspecting field-officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps: Col. John Delves Broughton, on half-pay of the 106th foot; Lieut.-col. Sir R. T. Wilson, knt. on half-pay of Hompesch's Mounted Riflemen; Major —— Aubrey, on half-pay (with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army so long as he is employed); Charles Miller, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 1st West India Regiment (with ditto); Thomas Probyn, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 18th foot (with ditto); John Storey, late lieutenant-colonel of the 21st foot (with ditto).—*Hospital-staff.* District-surgeon —— Muttlebury, to be surgeon to the forces. Surgeon Richard Humphries, from the 1st dragoons, to be surgeon of a recruiting district, *vice* Muttlebury.—*Barracks.* Chas. Massey, late barrack-master at Maldon, to be a deputy-barrack master in Great Britain.

Whitehall, Jan. 10. Right Hon. John Earl of St. Vincent, admiral of the White, lieutenant-general of the Royal Marine Forces, and K. B.; Sir Philip Stephens, and Sir Thomas Troubridge, barts.; James Adams, John Markham, and John Lemon, esqrs. and Sir Harry Burrard Neale, bart. appointed commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, &c.

War office, Jan. 10. Hospital-staff. Surgeon Peter Ormiby, from the 2d dragoon-guards, to be surgeon to the forces serving in Ireland, *vice* Comyns, promoted. Surgeon James O'Connor, from the 17th light dragoons, to be surgeon to the said forces, *vice* Biggar, promoted.

Whitehall, Jan. 13. Charles Price, esq. of Spring-grove, Richmond, Surrey, created a baronet.—Samuel Lysons, esq. of the Inner Temple, appointed keeper of the rolls and records of the Court of Chancery in the Tower of London, *vice* Attle, dec.

Queen's palace, Jan. 20. Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, bart. sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

War-office, Jan. 21. Staff. Lieut.-col. John James Barlow, of the 61st foot, to be deputy-inspector-general of the recruiting-service, and second in command at the army depôt in the Isle of Wight, *vice* Farquhar, dec. Major Henry E. Bunbury, assistant-quarter-master-general, to be an assistant quarter-master-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, *vice* Gordon, appointed deputy-barrack-master-general. Capt. Henry Darling, from the 68th foot, to be a permanent assistant in the quarter-master-general's department, with the rank of major in the army, *vice* Bunbury. To be inspecting field-officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonels in the army so long only as they shall continue to hold those appointments, viz. Col. Walter Cliffe, on half-pay of the 9th foot; Col. S. P. De L'Hoste, on half-pay of the late 104th foot; Lieut.-col. James Hare, on half-pay of the 28th light dragoons; Major John Cooke, on ditto; Nat. Webb, esq. late major of the 3d battalion of Reserve; Lieut.-col. George A. Armstrong, on half-pay of the late Independent Companies; Benjamin Williamson, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Caithness Highlanders; Lieut.-col. James Robinson, on half-pay of the 15th foot; Lieut.-col. Erskine Fraser, on half-pay of the 109th foot; George Callander, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Rifle Corps; C. Machell, esq. late major of the 15th foot; Andrew Corbet, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Horse Guards; W. W. Maxwell, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 32d foot; Major Hugh Maxwell.—*Barracks.* Major Edward B. Frederick, assistant-barrack-master-general, to be principal assistant-barrack-master-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army so long as he holds the appointment in the barrack department. George Dennis, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 43d foot, to be an assistant-barrack-master-general, with the rank of major in the army so long as he shall continue in the barrack department.

Downing-street, Jan. 24. Lieut.-general Wm. Myers, appointed commander of his Majesty's forces serving in the Windward and Leeward Charibbee Island station, *vice* Grinfield, dec.

War-office, Jan. 24. Barracks. Robert Cooke, quarter-master of the 91st foot, and John D. Forth, late of the 1st Surrey Militia, to be barrack-masters in Great Britain.

Downing-street, Jan. 25. Major-general John Stuart, appointed lieutenant-governor of his Majesty's island of Grenada.

War office, Jan. 28. Staff. Hugh Houstoun, esq. late major of the 85th foot, to be an inspecting field-officer of yeomanry and volunteer

volunteer corps, with temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army so long as he continues employed.

Whitehall, Jan. 31. Rev. Rob. Holmes, D. D. appointed dean of the cathedral church of Winchester, *vice* Ogle, dec.—Rev. William Howley, M.A. to be a canon of the cathedral church of Christ, in the University of Oxford, *vice* Holmes, resigned.—Rev. Henry Lewis Hobart, M. A. to be prebendary of the metropolitical church of Canterbury, *vice* Storer, dec.—Mr. Robert Jameson, appointed Regius professor of natural history, and keeper of the museum or repository of natural curiosities in the University of Edinburgh, *vice* Walker, dec.

Whitehall, Feb. 4. Right Hon. Henry Welbore, Viscount and Baron Clifden, of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, and Baron Mendip, of Mendip, co. Somerset (son and heir of James late Viscount and Baron Clifden aforesaid, and grandson of Henry Agar, of Gowran, esq. by Anne his wife, sister of the late Right Hon. Welbore Baron Mendip, dec.) to assume the surname, and bear the arms, of *Ellis* only.

War-office, Feb. 7. *Staff.* To be inspecting field-officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps: Lieut.-col. Thomas Bradford, on half-pay of the late Nottingham Fencibles; Lieut.-col. Hugh Baillie, of the late Surrey Rangers. To be ditto, with the rank of lieutenant-colonels in the army so long only as they shall continue to be employed: P. J. Taylor, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 26th light dragoons; John Sladden, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 86th foot; John Gordon, esq. late major of the 38th foot.

Queen's palace, Feb. 8. Right Hon. Nathaniel Bond, in the absence of the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Liverpool, to be president of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations.

War-office, Feb. 11. *Garrison.* Thomas Dodd, esq. captain in the Royal Artillery, to be secretary to the governor of the garrison of Gibraltar, *vice* Raleigh, resigned.

Carlton-house, March 3. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq. appointed (by the Prince of Wales) receiver-general of the duchy of Cornwall, *vice* Lord Eliot, dec.

Civil Promotions.

REV. James Hunter, minister of Dennino, elected professor of logick and rhetorick in the University of St. Andrew, in Scotland, *vice* Barron, dec.

Rev. James Knollis, M.A. appointed historical and classical professor in the Royal Military College at Great Marlow, Bucks.

Rev. J. Goodman, B. A. elected master of the free grammar-school at Kibworth, co. Leicester, *vice* Wilson, dec.

Rev. E. Outram, appointed master of St. John's hospital in Lichfield, *vice* Buckridge, dec.

Wm. Bolland, esq. admitted and sworn one of the four common pleaders of the City of London, *vice* Knowlys, elected common-serjeant *vice* Silvester, recorder.

Robert Smirke, esq. elected keeper of the Royal Academy, *vice* Wilton, dec.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. William Kelk, B. A. Sudbrook R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Halton, Clapham V. near Settle, co. York, *vice* Currer, dec.

Rev. Francis Skurray, Imber living, co. Wilts; and Rev. ——— Bevans, Shrivenham V. Berks, both *vice* Cotton, dec

Rev. Joseph Golding, M. A. Newbold-Pacey V. co. Warwick, *vice* Nicholson, dec.

Rev. ——— Pocock, master of the grammar-school at Frome, Lullington R. co. Somerset, *vice* Walters, dec.

Rev. Henry Wintour, to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's cathedral.

Rev. Alexander Richardson, M.A. Takely V. Essex.

Rev. ——— Oakley, Tottenhoe V. co. Bedford.

Rev. A. B. Haden, to an endowed lectureship in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Wolverhampton, *vice* Walker, resigned.

Rev. Benjamin Heming, Kilvington R. co. Nottingham.

Rev. Atwell Lake, St. Peter R. West Lynn, Norfolk.

Rev. Joseph Walcam, Compton-Abdale perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Bristol, *vice* Page, dec.

Rev. William Coxe, M.A. rector of Bemerton, elected a canon-residentiary of Salisbury cathedral, *vice* Colton, dec.; and Rev. Jn. Guard, B.D. installed prebendary of Slape, in that cathedral.

Rev John Crauford, West Markham V. co. Nottingham.

Rev. James Willins, M. A. Melton St. Mary and All Saints RR. Norfolk, and St. Michael Coslany R. Norwich, *vice* Story, dec.

Hon. and Rev. Edw. Rice, M.A. Sutton-on-the-Forest V. co. York, *vice* Cheap, dec.

Rev. Rob. Gray, M. A. rector of Craike, co. York, collated to a prebendal stall in Durham cathedral; Rev. W. L. Bowles, to a prebendal stall in Salisbury cathedral; and Rev. Charles Ekins, M.A. son of the Dean of Salisbury, elected a canon-residentiary of that cathedral; all *vice* Ogle, dec.

Rev. J. Allinson, of Packington, Thurnby R. near Leicester.

Rev. Charles Anson, M. A. Mautby R. Norfolk, *vice* Buckeridge, dec.

Rev. Mr. Pitchford, to be a minor canon of Durham cathedral.

Rev. Latham Wainewright, Great Brickhill R. Bucks.

Rev. Richard Williams, M. A. vicar of Puddington, co. Bedford, and curate of St. Giles, in Northampton, Bulphan R. Essex, *vice* Cuthbert, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Joseph Ireland, jun. Craglin R. co. Cumberland.

Rev. H. T. Laye, Pickering V. co. York, *vice* Harding, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Henry Gale, M.A. to hold Hawxwell R. with Ellerick R. both co. York.

Rev. Wm. Macklin, M.A. to hold Great Yeldham R. with Great and Little Chesterford R. all co. Essex.

Rev. John Strange Dandridge, LL. B. to hold Rollisham or Rousham R. co. Oxford, with Syresham R. co. Northampton.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Country Girl—The Caravan.
3. The Jew—*Cinderella; or, The Little Glass Slipper.*
4. The Marriage Promise—Ditto.
5. The Rivals—Ditto.
6. As You Like It—Ditto.
7. The Wife of Two Husbands—Ditto.
9. The Way to Keep Him—Ditto.
10. The Wife of Two Husbands—Ditto.
11. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
12. The Wife of Two Husbands—Ditto.
13. The Confederacy—Ditto.
14. The Wife of Two Husbands—Ditto.
15. The Country Girl—Ditto.
17. The Wife of Two Husbands—Ditto.
18. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
19. The Wife of Two Husbands—Ditto.
20. The Inconstant—Ditto.
21. Love for Love—Ditto.
23. The Way to Keep Him—Ditto
24. The Wife of Two Husbands—Ditto.
25. All in the Wrong—Ditto.
26. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
27. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
28. Alfonso—Ditto.
31. The Country Girl—Ditto.

Feb. 1. The Busy Body—Ditto.
2. The Way to Keep Him—Ditto.
3. All in the Wrong—Ditto.
4. Twelfth Night—Ditto.
6. The Country Girl—Ditto.
7. *The Soldier's Daughter*—The Prize.
8. Ditto—Cinderella. 9. Ditto—Ditto.
10. Ditto—Ditto. 11. Ditto—The Caravan.
13. Ditto—Ditto. 14. Ditto—Ditto.
16. Ditto—Cinderella. 18. Ditto—Ditto.
20. Ditto—Ditto. 21. Ditto—Ditto.
23. Ditto—The Caravan. 25. Ditto—Ditto.
27. Ditto—Cinderella. 28. Ditto—Ditto.

March 1. Ditto—Caravan. 3. Ditto—Ditto.
5. Ditto—Cinderella. 6. Ditto—Ditto.
8. Deaf and Dumb—The Caravan.
10. Lovers' Vows—Ditto.
12. The Soldier's Daughter—Cinderella.
13. The Wife of Two Husbands—*The Counterfeit.*
15. The Soldier's Daughter—Ditto.
17. Ditto—Ditto. 19. Ditto—Ditto.
20, 22, 24. Ditto—Ditto.

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

2. The English Fleet in 1342—Harlequin's
3. Ditto—Ditto. [Races.
4. John Bull—Ditto.
5. The English Fleet in 1342—Ditto.
6. Ditto—Ditto. 7. Ditto—Ditto.
9. The Provok'd Husband——Ditto.
10. The English Fleet in 1342—Raising the
11. Jane Shore—La Perouse. [Wind.
12. The English Fleet in 1342—Raising the
13. Mary Queen of Scots—La Perouse.
14. The English Fleet in 1342—Raising the
16. Ditto—Ditto. [Wind.
17. K. Henry the IVth, Part II.—La Perouse.
18. The Stranger—Arthur and Emmeline.
19. English Fleet in 1342—Prisoner at Large.
20. Othello—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
21. English Fleet in 1342—Midnight Hour.
23. K. Henry the IVth, Part II.—La Perouse.
24. English Fleet in 1342—Raising the Wind
25. The Distressed Mother—The Escapes.
26. The English Fleet in 1342—The Review.
27. Othello—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
28. English Fleet in 1342—St. Patrick's Day.
31. K. Henry the IVth, Part II.—Oscar and

Feb. 1. Pizarro—The Pannel. [Malvina.
2. The English Fleet in 1342—Raising the
3. Othello—The Escapes. [Wind.
4. The Cabinet—The Follies of a Day.
6. K. Henry the IVth, Part II.—Oscar and
7. The Cabinet—The Review. [Malvina.
8. K. John—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
9. The Man of the World—La Perouse.
10. Isabella—The Escapes. [Lawyer.
14. The English Fleet in 1342—The Village
15. Hamlet—Oscar and Malvina.
16. King John—The Escapes. [Lawyer.
16 The Grecian Daughter—The Village
17. First Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
18. English Fleet in 1342—Raising the Wind
20. The Mourning Bride—Oscar and Mal-
21. John Bull—Paul and Virginia. [vina.
22. The Messiah. [der.
23. *Love Gives the Alarm*—The Poor Sol-
24. Second Grand Selection of Sacred Mu-
25 The Gamester—La Perouse. [sick.
27. Othello—Oscar and Malvina. [Wind.
28. The English Fleet in 1342—Raising the
29 Judas Maccabæus.

March 1. Speed the Plough—The Escapes.
2. Third Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
3. The English Fleet in 1342—Raising the
5. Macbeth—Oscar and Malvina. [Wind.
6. The Cabinet—Ditto.
7. The Messiah.
8. The Fair Penitent—*The Paragraph.*
9. Fourth Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
10. The Wheel of Fortune—The Paragraph.
12. Macbeth—Ditto.
13. John Bull—Ditto. [and Galatea.
14. The First Act of the Creation—Acis
15. The Mourning Bride—The Paragraph.
16. Fifth Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
17. The Wheel of Fortune—The Paragraph.
19. The English Fleet in 1342—Ditto.
20. Pizarro—Ditto. [sick.
21. Sixth Grand Selection of Sacred Mu-
22. Macbeth—Oscar and Malvina. [sick.
23. Seventh Grand Selection of Sacred Mu-
24 *The Will for the Deed*—Raising the Wind
The Paragraph.

P. 90, b. The Rev. John Gooch, D. D. rector of Fen Ditton, and Willingham, co. Cambridge, which preferments (together with ſome offices in the dioceſe of Norwich, given him by his father while biſhop of that ſee, and the commiſſariate of the archdeaconry of Sudbury and the town of Bury, and the fifth prebend of Ely, in which he was inſtalled June 26, 1770), received from his father, had been in his poſſeſſion half a century, was the youngeſt ſon of the Right Rev. Sir Thomas Gooch, bart. Biſhop of Ely, by Hannah the daughter of Sr John Miller, bart. of the county of Suſſex, brother of the late, and uncle of the preſent, Sir Thomas Gooch, of Benacre-hall, in Suffolk: and was born in the lodge of Caius college, Cambridge, of which his father was maſter. Early in life he married Miſs Sayer, daughter of John S eſq. who ſurvives him; and by whom he had three ſons, who died in their infancy, and two daughters, Mary and Rachel, now living, the former married to the Rev. Dr. Radcliff, archdeacon and prebendary of Canterbury, and the latter to the Right Rev. Dr. Richard Beadon, at that time public orator of the Univerſity of Cambridge, archdeacon of London, and rector of Stanford Rivers and Orſett, co. Eſſex; afterwards maſter of Jeſus college, and ſucceſſively biſhop of Glouceſter and Bath and Wells. With the gravity of a clergyman, Dr. Gooch united the eaſy manners of a gentleman, and was very greatly eſteemed by a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance. Having reſided all his life in or near Cambridge, and kept up a conſtant connexion with the place, he was more generally known in the Univerſity than perhaps any man for ſo long a time, of whatever rank or character. He was a cheerful and pleaſant companion; his diſpoſition and habits were friendly and hoſpitable; and his houſe was frequently viſited by perſons of moſt conſequence, old or young, in the Univerſity. In many inſtances he entertained at his table the father, ſons, and grandſons, in ſucceſſion, as they became academicks, of the ſame family. Five or ſix years ago he had a ſickneſs of ſome continuance without immediate danger, which left behind it a debility of mind and body, whence it too evidently appeared that his conſtitution had ſuſtained an injury from which it was in vain to hope he would ever be relieved. Towards the end of November, 1802, he was found by his ſervant on the floor in his room, unable to riſe, and could give no account how long he had lain, or how he happened to be in that ſituation. Medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, and it was found that one leg was greatly ſwelled and inflamed with every appearance of a ſpeedy mortification. Little hopes were entertained that it could be prevented, and his life was pronounced to be in the moſt imminent danger. But, by the medical ſkill and unremitting aſſiduity of his phyſician and ſurgeon, Sir Iſaac Pennington and Mr. Thackeray, a cure was effected, which does them great credit. But no ſkill or care would have been ſufficient without the tender and affectionate attentions of his daughters, who, as ſoon as they heard of his danger, flew with pious haſte to comfort him by their preſence; and to relieve their diſtreſs by the performance of every office required or ſuggeſted by filial love and duty; nor without the ſolicitous and perſevering vigilance of honeſt and faithful ſervants. From this time his daughters never both left him; and, as ſoon as he was fit to travel, he was removed from his home, that he might have the benefit of their conſtant obſervation, and immediate aſſiſtance; and remained in the houſe of one or other of them till the time of his deceaſe. But, though his leg was cured, his debility increaſed; and occaſionally he had ſudden attacks, which deprived him, while they laſted, of diſtinct perception and judgement, and ſometimes of the power of utterance ſo as to be underſtood. Of late the fits became more frequent and alarming; and the laſt, which happened on Thurſday, January the 5th, produced a total inſenſibility; and in this ſtate he continued till he died, without pain, and without a ſigh or groan, on the Saturday following, and was buried on Monday the 16th at the Eaſt end of the cathedral church of Wells.

P. 185. To the liſt of Mr. Fawcett's works add an octavo volume of "Poems, 1798;" in which the ſame ſpirit of invention and bombaſt appears as in his other works.

P. 189, b. Mr. Robert Pearſon was many years clerk of the Wakefield race-courſe. He dropped down in Pindar-field, near that town, on his road from Stanley-ferry, and expired ſoon after. His brother alſo died ſuddenly on his road from Wakefield to Stanley-ferry; and he had frequently wiſhed to experience a ſimilar death.

Births.

LATELY, at Croydon barracks, Surrey, the wife of Col. Hamilton, of the Waggon Corps, a daughter.

At Ridgeway, near Plympton, Devon, the wife of Capt. Pym, R. N. a ſon and heir.

At Canterbury, the wife of Philip Hamond, eſq. a daughter.

At Bath, the wife of George H. Tugwell, eſq. a ſon.

At Newport-houſe, co. Cornwall, the wife of Thomas Phillips, eſq. a daughter.

The wife of Capt. Covert, of Nea-houſe, Chriſtchurch, Hants, a ſon.

Feb. 20 At Goſport, the wife of Dr. Domeſer, phyſician to the Duke of Suſſex, a ſon.

23. In Three Crown court, Whitechapel, a poor woman, named Herbert, whoſe huſband is a porter, three ſons.

25. At Whitby, the wife of Dymoke Wells, esq. banker, of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, a son.

26. At Dunnichen, in Scotland, the wife of William Soper Dempster, esq. a son.

27. At his Lordship's seat in Norfolk, Lady Petre, a still-born child.

At Creves, in the Isle of Wight, the wife of Capt. Popham, of 28th foot, a daughter.

28. In Norfolk-street, Strand, Mrs. R. Twining, a daughter.

March 2. At Alva, the wife of James R. Johnstone, esq. a son.

The wife of G. Blackshaw, esq. of Donnington cottage, Berks, a daughter.

In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Lieut.-col. Anstruther, a son and heir.

4. At Paris, Lady Elgin, a son.

In York-place, Mrs. Henry Baring, a son.

5. In Portman-street, the wife of L. Vassall, esq. a daughter.

10. At Dublin castle, the wife of C. W. Flint, esq. a son.

11. At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Perceval, wife of the Attorney-general, a daughter.

At Bath, the wife of Rose Price, esq. of Trevethr, in Cornwall, a son.

12. In Baker-street, Portman-square, the wife of Capt. Robert Paterson, a son.

14. Mrs. Riddell, of N. Hanover-str. a son.

15. The wife of Vincent Kennett, esq. of New Cavendish-street, a son.

17. The wife of Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, rector of Allhallows Steyning, Mark-lane, a dau.

At Down-house, Kent, the wife of Thomas Askew, esq. a son.

18. The wife of Col. Davis, of Nottingham-place, a daughter.

At Cork, the Countess of Cork and Orrery, a daughter.

20. The wife of the Rev. Richard Lockwood, a daughter.

22. The wife of Mr. Thomas Platt, of Brunswick-square, a son.

At Windsor, the wife of Capt. George Langford, R. N. a son.

27. In Lower Grosvenor-street, the wife of Dr. Fraser, a son.

Marriages.

1803. *July* 25. AT Spanish-town, Jamaica, the Hon. Francis Rigby Brodbelt, esq. to Miss Milward, daugh. of John Gardner M. esq. of the same place.

1804. *Feb.* 20. At Gibraltar, Capt. Gardner, of the royal artillery, son of Lord G. to Miss Eliza Fyers, daughter of Col. F. commanding-engineer at Gibraltar.

27. Col. Elliot, of the Westminster Volunteer Cavalry, to Miss Lettsom, daugh. of Dr. L. of Grove-hill, Camberwell, Surrey.

28. Henry Charles Edward Vernon Graham, esq. captain in the 15th light dragoons, and son of Henry Vernon, esq. to Maria, youngest daugh. of the late George-John Gouke, esq. of Harefield, Middlesex.

March 1. Richard Boulton, esq. eldest son of Henry B. esq. of Thornecroft, Leatherhead, Surrey, to Carolina, third daughter of the late Richard Sambrick, esq.

3. Austin Bissell, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Eykyn, of Smithfield-bars.

Wm. Haynes, esq. of the Strand, to Miss Taylor, of the Adelphi terrace.

5. Wm. Marriott, esq. of the East India Company's civil service, to Lydia, fourth daughter of the late Rev. John Mogridge, vicar of Pershore, co. Worcester.

6. F. Schuyler, esq. to Miss Feaver, of Wolland, co. Dorset, daughter and heiress of the late John F. esq. of Blandford.

7. Mr. James Townsend, of Ludgate-street, to the only daughter of James Jackson, esq. of the same street.

8. Mr. Trenham Old, of Newington-place, to Miss Cresswell, of Kennington.

10. Wm. Dacres Adams, esq. eldest son of Wm. A. esq. M. P. for Totnes, Devon, to Miss Eliza Wynell Mayow, daughter of M. W. M. esq. of Ely-place, Holborn.

11. At Castlemartyr, in Ireland, John Leslie, esq. of Cork, banker, to Catherine, second daugh. of the late John Hyde, esq. of Creg, co. Cork, sister to Viscountess Boyle.

12. At Colgrave, Rev. Magnus Jackson, B. D. of Southwell, co. Nottingham, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry Blegborough, esq. of Richmond, co. York.

13. Rev. Edward-Thomas Vaughan, vicar of St. Martin's and All Saints, Leicester, to Elizabeth-Anne, second daughter of Daniel-Thomas Ifill, esq. of Oadby.

14. At Edinburgh, Major Dunsmore, of the 75th foot, to Miss Jane Scott, second daughter of Charles S. esq. of Wooll.

15. At Plymouth, Capt. Wynne, R. N. to Miss Barton, daughter of James B. esq. of that place.

18. Mr. Jas. Wyatt, of New Bridge-str. Black-friers, to Miss Anne Wyatt, daugh. of Tho. W. esq. of Ives-house, Maidenhead.

19. Nathaniel Wathen, esq. of Stroud, co. Gloucester, to Mary, second dau. of Jos. Beardmore, esq. of Canonbury, Islington.

22. Mr. G. Athley, leader of the oratorios at Covent-garden theatre, to Miss Chandler.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Edward Jones, of Fleet-street, to Miss Stephens, of Brook-str. Grosvenor-square.

Deaths.

1802. *June*... AT Amboyna, Mr. George Henderson, midshipman in the Bombay Marine, youngest son of the late Archibald H. esq. of Glasgow. This young man suffered a confinement of 16 months in Quimper prison, during the reign of Robespierre, and there witnessed the deaths of 1500 of his countrymen, from want and ill usage.

1803. *May*..... Unfortunately blown-up, on-board the Caledonia country-ship, on the coast of Malabar, Mr. George Cranston,

ſton, fourth officer of the ſaid ſhip, and eldeſt ſon of Capt. C. commander of the Marine Society's ſhip at Deptford. He had been in the King's ſervice during the latter part of laſt war; and, being a very promiſing young man in the line of his profeſſion, his premature loſs is the more deeply deplored by his parents and friends.

July 16. At Avebury, near Marlborough, Mrs. Elizabeth Kennald; and, on *March* 9, 1804, Mrs. Mary Kennald.

Nov. 29. At Trinidad, in the Weſt Indies, Miſs Eliz. Robertſon, eldeſt daughter of Dr. Arthur R. of that iſland; and, on *Dec.* 5, Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart Barclay, wife of the ſaid Dr. Arthur R.

Dec. 20. At Jamaica, Capt. S. B. Adams, of the 55th regiment of foot, youngeſt ſon of Thomas A. eſq. of Cranbrook, Kent.

Dec. 31. On-board the Goliah, at ſea, in conſequence of a wound received in an action on the 8th, Mr. Joſeph Langſton, firſt lieutenant of Royal Marines, and ſon of Mr. Langſton, of Aulceſter, co. Warwick. The following account of Lieut. Langſton, &c. from an officer on-board the Goliah, is ſo truly honourable to the principles and feelings both of the writer and the deceaſed, that we beg leave to give it in his own words: "He, with Mr. Kent, the firſt lieutenant of the ſhip, had gallantly volunteered their ſervices to cut off a ſmall veſſel that was ſtanding in ſhore. Capt. Briſbane gave them two boats, with which they proceeded; and, as the ſmall veſſel eſcaped their vigilance, they determined not to come back without ſomething: in conſequence of this reſolution, they attacked a large brig (the Rachel of Liverpool, captured by the French, and defended by French ſoldiers), and brought her out. It is impoſſible to do juſtice to your ſon's greatneſs of mind. The boat had juſt got along-ſide, and Mr. Langſton was on the gunwale ready to board; one hand (his left) having hold of the rigging, when a muſquet was fired at him by a French ſoldier, which wounded him dreadfully in the right ſhoulder. A prodigious hemorrhage took place, and, from the nature of the ſervice, it was a conſiderable time before the ſurgeon could poſſibly get to the relief of the wounded. Mr. L. refuſed to be dreſt until a poor marine ſoldier (ſince dead of his wounds) had firſt had aſſiſtance: afterwards, every attention was paid him by all his meſſmates, and the greateſt care taken of him by the ſurgeon and his aſſiſtants; and we had the happineſs, as we thought, of ſeeing him do well until the 23d at night, when the ſhip had a great deal of pitching motion, which is a very uneaſy one, and unfortunately renewed the hemorrhage, by which it was underſtood that death muſt in the end enſue. This gave him time to ſettle his affairs, and make his peace with the Almighty, which he did in the moſt ſincere, manly, and Chriſtian-like manner; ſo that his reſignation, fortitude, and patience, excited the aſtoniſhment of all. He lingered with hemorrhage till the 31ſt, when circumſtances proving favourable for amputation, which he had much wiſhed for ſome time, it was put in execution at the ſhoulder joint. It was a forlorn hope at beſt; but our moſt anxious deſire was that ſo gallant a man ſhould be preſerved for the comfort of his friends, and the good of the ſervice. He bore the whole operation with fortitude and recollection; and expired, lamented by all the crew, a ſhort time after its concluſion, being quite exhauſted. He uniformly experienced every ſolace and friendly office in the power of his meſſmates and the Captains Briſbane and Roby to beſtow, during his whole illneſs. We buried him with every military honour our ſituation would admit; it was impoſſible he could have too much. Lieut. Kent, who was in the ſame boat with him, ſucceeded in getting on-board the veſſel; but, when engaged with the enemy, he received five wounds, four of them with bayonets, and the fifth on the left temple from a fabre. He died on the twelfth day, a mortification having come on before it was poſſible to amputate."

1804. *Jan.* 10. At Nacks, aged 87, Pater Negre, a reſpectable Capuchin frier; who had paſſed upwards of 60 years amongſt the Chineſe in India, and amongſt the Negroes; and has converted upwards of 30,000 blacks to the Chriſtian faith.

19. At North Berwick, George Dalrymple, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the 19th foot, and colonel in the army.

27. At Piſa, Lady Mary Eyre, relict of Thomas E. eſq. of Haſſop, co. Derby, and ſiſter to the late Henry Earl Fauconberg.

Feb. .... At Weſt Hallam, co. Derby, in his 61ſt year, the Rev. Thomas Clarke, rector of that place, and vicar of Normanton, co. Nottingham; the former in private patronage, the latter in that of the Archbiſhop of York.

At Ickenham parſonage, the youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bracken, rector of that pariſh.

In childbed, the wife of the Rev. Henry Hodgkinſon, rector of Arborfield, Berks.

At Thurmaſton, co. Leiceſter, aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Day. She was ſitting alone, when, unfortunately, the fire caught part of her dreſs, and, though aſſiſtance was immediately given, ſhe was ſo ſhockingly burnt as to occaſion her death ſhortly afterwards. This is the third inſtance in that neighbourhood within a few days.

Mr. John Collins, of Wells, Somerſet.

At Widcombe, Miſs Townſend, daughter of Dr. T.

At Litton, near Wells, aged 107, Samuel Curtis.

At Bath, Mr. Wm. Glover, many years proprietor

proprietor of the Repoſitory in Milſom-ſtreet.—Mr. Merrett, wine merchant.—Mrs. Gape, relict of John G. eſq.—Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, eſq. a gentleman of very extenſive property, of Condover-park, co. Salop, whither his remains were conveyed for interment in the family-vault.

At Briſtol, aged 55, Capt. W. Engledue, many years in the Guinea trade.

Feb. 1. At St. Lucie, in the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, in his 21ſt year, Lieut. Richard Lloyd, of the Royal Corps of Engineers. He is much regretted by a numerous and affectionate family; and, according to the teſtimonial of Col. Shipley, his commanding officer, would have been an ornament to his profeſſion, and an honour to his country and friends.

5. At Gonalſton, near Newark, Mr. Jn. Hind, a reſpectable farmer of that village. Leading a horſe out of his ſtable, a vicious mare ſtruck him with violence on his head, and fractured his ſkull in a moſt dreadful manner. The operation of the trepan was performed in vain, as he ſurvived the accident but a few hours. He has left a widow and ſix daughters.

7. At Treeton, near Sheffield, co. York, in his 55th year, the Rev. Creed Turner. He was placed at the Charter-houſe ſchool Auguſt, 1761, by the nomination of his relation and godfather Archbiſhop Secker, on whoſe recommendation he was ſent to Oxford, and was elected a ſtudent of Chriſt Church 1766. He took the degree of M.A. 1772; and was preſented, by Dr. Thomas, Biſhop of Winchеſter, 1773, to the rectory of Biſhopſtoke, Hants. Mr. T. was endowed with a good underſtanding, and was a ſtudious and learned man. His knowledge, not only in Theology, and in Claſſic Literature, but alſo in many branches of Natural Philoſophy, was very conſiderable. He died unmarried; and left by will (after the deceaſe of his ſiſter) to the Winchеſter, Nottingham, and Sheffield General Infirmaries, 1400l. each.

At Laneville, in France, Madame Dorvat. She was accuſtomed to read in her bed; and, in conſequence of forgetting to extinguiſh her candle, her bed-room took fire, her houſe was burnt to the ground, and herſelf and ſeven others periſhed.

10. Mrs. Owen, wife of the Rev. Mr. O. of Quorndon, co. Leiceſter.

11. In his 79th year, the Rev. Joſhua Smith, of Holt, Norfolk, many years rector of that pariſh, and vicar of Gorleſton, Suffolk. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Henry Briggs, who was 26 years rector, and chaplain to George II. and died in 1741, and was ſucceeded by another of both his names; on whoſe death, in 1750, Mr. Smith was preſented by his wife.

14. At Thrapſton, Mr. Henry Leete, ſurgeon, who had been in practice 30 years; and, on the 24th, Harriet, his eldeſt daugh.

15. After a lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with great patience and reſignation, at Melton Mowbray, co. Leiceſter, in her 38th year, greatly lamented, Mrs. Elizabeth Caldecott, wife of Samuel C. eſq. of the ſame place, to whom ſhe was married at St. Mary's church, Warwick, May 2, 1785. She was daughter, and at length ſole ſurviving child and heir, of George Campbell, eſq. of Liverpool, deceaſed, eldeſt ſon and heir of George C. eſq. of Duke-ſtreet, Liverpool, and of San Domingo, in the township of Everton, co. Lancaſter (mayor of the ſaid town of Liverpool in 1761), who was preſſed by an Aſſociation of the Merchants of London, Briſtol, and Liverpool, as well as by many others, to undertake an attempt to diſcover a paſſage through the North Weſt to the Eaſtern Ocean, and dying June 27, 1769, was buried in the family-vault under the church of St. George, Liverpool. Mrs. Caldecott was great niece of John Campbell, eſq. of North Carolina in America, ſome time ſpeaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives there (from whom there are deſcendants now living in that country), and great grand-daughter of Frederick Campbell, who died at the ſiege of Londonderry, 1688, who was lineally deſcended from the family of Campbell, or Camell, reſident at Ballykelly, co. Londonderry, for ſeveral generations. The other ſurviving deſcendants of Mrs. Caldecott's grandfather, George Campbell, are, Miſs Martha Campbell, his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth-Anna Campbell (formerly Powell), the only child of his ſon, James Campbell, gentleman, who died on-board the Mungo, of Liverpool (Capt. Peter-William Braneker), on his paſſage from the coaſt of Africa to Jamaica, Oct. 1, 1786; the latter of whom was, on Sept. 24, 1796, married to Mr. Powell of London, to whom his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to grant, on Sept. 4, 1799, his royal licence and authority that they, and the iſſue of their marriage, might, out of affectionate and grateful reſpect to the memory of George Campbell, grandfather of the ſaid Elizabeth-Anna Powell, take and uſe the ſurname of Campbell. The late Mrs. Caldecott's mother, Mary, only daughter of Thomas Weſton, eſq. of Wollerſcott, co. Cheſter, deceaſed (grandſon of Richard Weſton, of Kelſall, in Tarvin, in ſaid county of Cheſter, gentleman, where there is a monument to the family of Weſton, who deſcended from the family of that name in the county of Surrey), by Elizabeth his firſt wife, daughter of Thomas Nixon, of Wollerſcott aforeſaid, gentleman, was born at Wollerſcott March 7, 1742, married, by licence at St. George's church, Liverpool, Jan. 30, 1761, died ſuddenly Auguſt, 1780, and was buried at Waverham in Cheſhire. Mrs. Caldecott has left, to mourn the irreparable loſs of a moſt

anxious

anxious and tender parent, three fine children, namely, one daughter, Lætitia-Mary, and two ſons, John Thomas and Abraham Caldecott. The arms uſed by this family of Campbell were, Quarterly, 1. Or, a feſs chequé Azure and Argent; 2. and 3. Girony of eight pieces Or and Sable; 4. Argent an antique ſhip Sable: for creſt, a boar's head eraſed. Motto, "Ne Obliviſcaris." But, by grant under the hand and ſeals of Garter and Clarenceux Kings of Arms, the following have been aſſigned to the family: viz. Or, an antique ſhip with one maſt Sable, between an eſtoile in chief, and another in baſe Azure; two flaunches Gules, each charged with a feſs chequé; a canton Girony Sable and Gold. Creſt, a boar's head couped Sable, furrounded by a chaplet of laver proper; on the neck a bee volant Or.

On the day which completed her 21ſt year, the wife of Mr. Blagg, an opulent farmer, of Scarington, co. Lincoln.

At Edinburgh, Thomas Gillespie, M.D.

16. Benjamin Hornbuckle, eſq. one of the aldermen of Nottingham.

At his cot, near Wynnſtay, aged 80, Mr. W. Griffith, author of a treatiſe on farriery.

At her houſe in Hereford, the relict of Thomas Gomond, eſq. of that city.

17. At Nuneaton, in her 22d year, of a conſumption, Miſs Craddock; by whoſe death the poor have been deprived of a generous benefactreſs, and ſociety of one of its beſt ornaments.

At her brother's houſe at Stamford, co. Lincoln, Miſs Fryer, daughter of the late Mr. F. many years an eminent ſurgeon there.

Mr. Jn. Davies, of Wood-ſtr. Cheapſide.

At Edinburgh, in his 70th year, Mr. Jn. Girvin, author of ſeveral tracts on national induſtry and improvements.

18. After a few hours indiſpoſition, aged 87, Pleaſance, wife of Mr. Thomas Wright, of Wramplingham, to whom ſhe had been married above 65 years.

Rev. Waſhbourne Cocke, rector of Hatford, Berks, and vicar of Hardwick, Bucks; the former in the gift of his own family, the latter of New college, Oxford, of which he was fellow; M. A. 1770, B. D. 1781; ſon of the Rev. Francis C. who died vicar of Edmonton in 1765, having married a daughter of the Rev. William Waſhbourne, ſubdean of St. Paul's, and a preceding vicar, who died 1737.

19. In his 61ſt year, univerſally eſteemed and lamented, Philip Yorke, eſq. of Erthig, co. Denbigh; a gentleman of ſuperior endowments and the moſt benevolent diſpoſition. His hoſpitality, friendſhip, and charity, made the ample fortune he inherited a common benefit; whilſt the peculiar mildneſs and ſuavity of his manners endeared him to his relatives and to every one who had the honour of his acquaintance. He loved his country, and the conſtitution of its government, from a conviction of their excellence; and what he loved he was always ready to ſupport, both in his public and private capacity, although conſtitutional diffidence would not allow him to ſpeak in the Houſe of Commons, where he ſat as burgeſs for Halſtone and Grantham. But Mr. Yorke had a cultivated as well as benevolent mind, being well verſed in moſt branches of polite literature; which an accurate and retentive memory enabled him to apply with great advantage. Of late years he turned his attention a good deal to Welſh hiſtory and genealogy, in which, from the ſpecimens given in his "Royal Tribes of Wales, 1799," 4to, he appears to have made great progreſs. This ſtudy, rather dry in itſelf, was, in his hands, enlivened by a variety of authentic and entertaining anecdotes, many of which had eſcaped preceding hiſtorians, as well as genealogical diſcuſſions; and his book was adorned with portraits of eminent perſons of Wales, well engraved by the late Mr. Bond. He had collected materials for a longer work of the ſame kind, which it is hoped will hereafter ſee the light. His taſte for natural beauties was very correct; the pleaſure-grounds of Erthig are a decided proof of it. Of a character ſo reſpectable and amiable throughout, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhing traits was his talent for converſation; few equaled him here. Whatever he advanced aroſe naturally from the occaſion; and was expreſſed in ſuch a happy manner and choice of words as made him the very life and delight of ſociety. As long as affection and gratitude retain their influence, ſo long will his memory be cheriſhed by thoſe who had an opportunity of knowing his worth. He was admitted fellow-commoner of Bene't college, Cambridge, 1765; created M. A. by mandamus 1765; elected F. A. S. 1768; married Elizabeth youngeſt daughter of the late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, Sir John Cuſt, by whom he had a ſon, 1771, a daughter, 1772. She died 1779; and he took to his ſecond wife, 1782, the relict of Owen Meyrick, eſq. of Dyffrynaled, co. Denbigh.

At Huntingdon, Mr. John Welſh, an eminent currier.

At Stapleton, co. Somerſet, in her 82d year, Mrs. Shute, widow of the late Rev. Henry S. many years miniſter there.

At the houſe of Mrs. Rebow, in Glouceſter-place, Miſs Adams, daughter of the late Gen. A.

20. Aged 63, the Rev. Charles Belgrave, above 30 years rector of Ridlington, in Rutland, in the gift of Gerard Noel Noel, eſq.

Eſteemed and regretted by all who knew her, aged 54, Mrs. Anne Hodſon, wife of Mr. H. printer of the Cambridge Chronicle; a faithful wife, and an affectionate parent of 18 children, 12 of whom ſurvive.

Aged

Aged 78, Mrs. Bird, of the Royal Creſcent, Bath.

At the houſe of the Rev. Miles Popple, at Welton, Miſs Suſan L'Oſte, daughter of the late Rev. Joſeph L. of Louth.

21. Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Mr. John T. merchant, of Dublin.

In his 74th year, Benjamin Lutkins, eſq. of Clapham, Surrey.

At Cherry Orton, near Peterborough, in his 75th year, John Chambers, eſq.

At Cauſey park, near Morpeth, William Ogle Wallis Ogle, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the Northumberland militia.

At Caiſtor, co. Lincoln, in her 86th year, much lamented, Mrs. Turner.

At Kirchberg, after a very ſhort illneſs, both at the ſame hour, Frederick Everard, the reigning Prince of Hohenlohe, and the Princeſs his conſort, born a Counteſs of Caſtel-Remling. The former had reached his 67th, and the latter her 69th year.

22. In Bridge-ſtreet, Black-friers, aged 35, James Phillips Collier, eſq.

At his father's houſe in Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury-ſquare, after a long illneſs, the youngeſt ſon of J. H. Newbolt, eſq.

Mrs. Morgan, of Kenſington Gore.

At his houſe in Cheyne-walk, Chelſea, aged 80, Jaſper Atkinſon, eſq. formerly a merchant at Rotterdam.

Mrs. Noble, wife of John N. eſq. alderman of Briſtol.

At Montroſe, Miſs Ramſay, ſiſter to Sir Alex. Ramſay Irvine, bart. of Balmain.

23. At her houſe at Richmond, Surrey, ſincerely regretted, Mrs. Mary Ellis, relict of James E. eſq. of North-ſtreet, Weſtm.

At his ſeat of Tothill, near Plymouth, aged 70, beloved, admired, and revered by all ranks of people, John Culme, eſq. He was, ſtrictly and impartially ſpeaking, a venerable old Engliſh gentleman; hoſpitable and hearty in his houſe; with his family, friends, and acquaintance, open, friendly, chearful, and ſociable; to his domeſticks and dependents a good maſter.

At his Lordſhip's houſe in Groſvenor-place, Anne, Counteſs of Upper Oſſory, daughter of the late Lord Ravenſworth, and firſt married to the preſent Duke of Grafton, from whom ſhe was divorced, and afterwards married to the Earl of Upper Oſſory. By the Duke her Ladyſhip had Lord Euſton and other children. She had likewiſe two daughters by the Earl of Upper Oſſory. The errors of this lady's youth were, according to the beſt of her endeavours, atoned for by a ſubſequent exemplary conduct. Her remains were interred in the family-vault in Bedfordſhire.

At Kilmurry, near Thomas-town, in Ireland, aged 93, the Counteſs-dowager of Carrick, ſiſter to the Earl of Shannon, and mother of the preſent Earl of Carrick. She was married to her firſt huſband, the late Earl of Carrick, in 1745, and he died 1774.

24. At Potton, co. Bedford, the Rev. Mr. Woodhouſe, rector of Moor Monkton, co. York, and perpetual curate of Dunton, co. Bedford.

Suddenly, at Springfield, Mrs. Elev, wife of Lieut. E of the Royal Waggon Train, ſtationed at Chelmsford.

At Mr. James Lloyd's, in Edgbaſton-ſtreet, Birmingham, where he was upon a viſit, J. Burt Salt, M. D.

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, Tho. Barry, eſq. of Leighſbrook, co. Meath, Ireland.

At Port Eliot, St. Germain's, Cornwall, of an inflammation in her cheſt, aged 69, within ſeven days of her late Lord (ſee p. 186), and equally lamented, the accompliſhed, elegant, and beneficent dowager Lady Eliot.

Aged 24, after a painful decline of 18 months, Mrs. Wm. Roe, of Blandford, co. Dorſet, ſecond daughter of Mr. Baniſter, of Broadmead, Briſtol, and ſiſter of the Rev. John Baniſter, of Wareham.

25. At Grenier's hotel in Albemarle-ſtr. Ralph Dutton, eſq. brother to Ld. Sherborne.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet Eaſt, Mr. Charles Collier, 15 years botanic gardener to the Duke of Bedford.

About 12 o'clock, while paſſing through Pope's Head alley, Cornhill, Mr. Cappadocia, late of Weſt-ſquare, a gentleman well known on the Stock Exchange, fell down in an apoplectic fit, and expired.

Mr. John Cropley, of Falkingham, co. Lincoln, grazier.

26. At Gainſborough, in her 90th year, Mrs. Bourne, widow.

At Borden, Kent, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Wiſe, jun. of that place, and eldeſt daughter of Mr. John Tracy, of Brompton, in the ſame county.

Mrs. Atwood, of Somerſet-ſquare, Briſtol, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Grey, merchant, and relict of the Rev. G. Atwood, vicar of Milverton, Somerſet.

At his houſe at Hyde-park-corner, the wife of Drummond Smith, eſq. Her death was occaſioned by grief for the death of her ſiſter, which brought on a violent fever. Lady Cunliffe is inconſoleable for the very recent loſs of her two daughters.

In his 71ſt year, Mr. Luke Graffley, hoſier, in Cheapſide.

27. At Mile End, aged 52, the wife of Thomas Shirley, eſq.; an affectionate wife; a tender parent to five children who ſurvive her; a kind friend; happy in her temper and diſpoſition, and proſperous in life.

At Cathay, in the city of Briſtol, Mrs. Newton, ſiſter of the celebrated Chatterton.

At Duncannon fort, near Waterford, in Ireland, James Gilbert, eſq. captain in the royal regiment of artillery.

At Elberfeld, in Germany, in her 25th year, and far advanced in pregnancy, Lady Sykes,

Sykes, wife of Sir Francis William S. bart. of Baſildon park, Berks, niece to the Ducheſs of Chandos, grand-daughter to the late, and niece to the preſent, Lord Henniker. Through her amiable diſpoſition, and motherly care of an infant ſon afflicted with the ſcarlet fever, her Ladyſhip fell a victim, to the great grief of her family, relatives, and numerous friends.

28. At his houſe in Rutland-place, Swanſea, aged 84, the Rev. Robert Wills, M.A. rector of Penmaen and Illſton, in the deanry of Gowar, and formerly fellow of Exeter college, Oxford.

At Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, the Rev. Thomas Keelinge.

At Spilſby, co. Lincoln, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Brackenbury, wife of Langley B. eſq. late captain in the Royal North Lincolnſhire Militia, and ſiſter to J. Judd, eſq. of Chelmsford, Eſſex.

In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, in childbed, Meliſſa, wife of Capt. Jas. Mackenzie, daughter of the late Peniſtone Powney, eſq. M. P. for Windſor.

29. In James-ſtreet, near Buckingham-gate, Pimlico, aged 74, George Thompſon, eſq. formerly a commander in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Aged 34, greatly lamented by her numerous family, the wife of E. Thompſon, eſq. of Rotherhithe.

Mr. Nathaniel Stock, who carried on the trade of a tailor and ſales-man with reputation ſeveral years in Fleet-ſtreet. He was a man of integrity; of a chearful diſpoſition; and, though a ſincere Chriſtian, was very much alarmed at the thought of death, till the day he was taken ill with a pleuriſy in his ſide, when he diſcovered an entire reſignation to the will of God; was in great pain, yet very ſenſible till within a little ſpace before his death.

A man of the name of Abden cut his throat in a dreadful manner, in Gardener's-lane, Weſtminſter; in his waiſtcoat pocket were found 70l. and a written paper, ſaying, "I will and bequeath this money to R. Robinſon, a private of the light company in the Coldſtream regiment of foot-guards, with whom I have lodged."

At Bath, the Rev. John Howlett, vicar of Great Dunmow, Eſſex, to which he was preſented, by the Biſhop of London, on the death of John Mangay, 1771. He publiſhed, 1786, "An Enquiry into the Influence which Incloſures have had upon the Population of England;" proving, againſt Dr. Price, that Incloſures, inſtead of diminiſhing Population, evidently tend to increaſe it. See our vol. LVI. 326. The ſame year he publiſhed "An Eſſay on the Population of Ireland;" which alſo he proved to be increaſed (ibid. 417). At the end of Wood's Account of the Shrewſbury Houſe of Induſtry, 1791, is a correſpondence with Mr. Howlett (LXI. 1169). "Diſperſion of the preſent gloomy Apprehenſions of late repeatedly ſuggeſted from the Decline of our Corn Trade, and Concluſions of a directly oppoſite Tendency eſtabliſhed upon well-authenticated Facts. To which are added, Obſervations upon the firſt Report of the Committee on Waſte Lands, 1798," 8vo (LXVIII. 505). "The Monthly Reviewers reviewed, in a Letter to thoſe Gentlemen, pointing out their Miſrepreſentations and fallacious Reaſonings in their Account of this Pamphlet, 1798" (ibid. 692). "An Enquiry concerning the Influence of Tithes upon Agriculture, whether in the Hands of the Clergy or the Laity; together with ſome Thoughts reſpecting their Commutation. To which are added, Remarks upon the Animadverſions of Mr. Arthur Young and his Correſpondents relative to the Subject of Tithes, as well as thoſe of the County Agricultural Surveyors employed under the Direction of the Board of Agriculture, 1801" (LXXII. 435). "The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon, a Sermon, preached in his Pariſh Church, before the Two Volunteer Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, September 11, 1798" (LXXIII. 256). Mr. Howlett was alſo vicar of Great Badow, when he publiſhed a Viſitation and Confirmation Sermon, 1786, and "An Examination of Mr. Pitt's Speech in the Houſe of Commons, February 12, 1796, relative to the Condition of the Poor."

March . . . . At Namptwich, in Cheſhire, Mrs. Bayley, widow of T. B. eſq. and mother of Major Bayley, and of Capt. Bayley, of the royal navy.

R. Clarke, a maſon, of Ilminſter. Having met a party of friends in that town, he had juſt ſeated himſelf amongſt them, and was preparing to drink, when, as he was raiſing the cup to his lips, he was ſtruck with ſudden death, and fell from his ſeat. He was buried on the 11th, and a vaſt concourſe of people attended his funeral, awefully impreſſed at his fate.

In his 17th year, Mr. S. Algre, of Carbrooke, co. Norfolk.

At Wincanton, Somerſet, Mary, wife of Mr. Rob. Gutch, ſecond daughter and heireſs of Mr. Francis Brown, formerly an eminent tobacco and wine-merchant at Briſtol.

Aged 74, the Rev. B. Hutchinſon, M.A. prebendary of Lincoln, chaplain to the Duke of Bedford, rector of Ruſhden, co. Northampton, and of Holyweil and Needingworth, co. Huntingdon. He had circulated, 1794, Propoſals for a Hiſtory of the County, in folio, at a guinea ſubſcription, but without ſucceſs; and became deranged, 1803, and died of a paralytic ſtroke, leaving a widow and large family.

Rev. Charles Chauncey, rector of Ayott St. Peter's, Herts, in the gift of the lord of the manor. He was of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1757, M. A. 1760. The church

church was rebuilt, on a new site, at the West end of the park, on a design of the late Mr. Revett, by Sir Lionel Lyde, bart. lord of the manor, 1788; an account of which see in our vol. XLIX. p. 376, LIX. 975. Sir Lionel intended to take away the ruins of the old church, as too near his house; but, after the new one was consecrated, the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Thurlow, refused his consent to their removal; and they remain, a picturesque subject, with the antient monuments of former lords.

At Plaistet-house, Essex, after a painful illness of 7 months continuance, Mrs. Fry.

At Ponder's End, Enfield, aged between 80 and 90, Mr. Colclough.

March 1. At Dresden, in her 34th year, the Princess Maximilian of Saxony, born Princess of Parma.

At the Lawn, South Lambeth, aged 26, Mrs. Buckley.

At Grimstead-hall, near Ongar, Essex, of a lingering illness, Mrs. Ord, wife of Craven O. esq. of the Exchequer-office. Her mild and conciliating manners, while they awaken their deep regret for their loss, will endear her memory to all her relatives and friends.

At Beaconsfield, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. James Etty.

At Sidmouth, Devon, Madame Elphinstone, widow of the late Sir Samuel E. of the Russian navy.

2. At Sparkhill, near Birmingham, the wife of the Rev. John Corrie.

Aged 44, the wife of Mr. Richard Branston, jun. of Whitwell, co. Rutland.

Aged 60, Mr. John Headland, of Potter Hanworth, near Lincoln, farmer. He retired to rest in good health the evening before, and was found dead at 7 in the morning by the side of his son, who was then asleep, and had not been disturbed.

Christopher Hodgson, esq. collector of excise for the Cambridge division.

Mr. H. Terry, of Ave-Maria-lane, Ludgate-street, auctioneer, &c.

At his house in New Bridge-str. Blackfriers, John Horrocks, esq. M P. for Preston, co. Lancaster. This gentleman, from having, some years ago, worked in a stone-quarry for 18s. per week, by his talents, good fortune, and industry, became one of the first cotton-manufacturers in the kingdom, and died a member of parliament.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the infant daughter of Capt. Butt, R. N.

3. In Applegate-street, Leicester, aged 80, Mrs. Billings.

Mr. Fitzwater, carver, of Nottingham.

At Stanwell cottage, Middlesex, John-Frederick Dubois, esq.

At Chester, Mrs. Elizabeth Broster, wife of Mr. B. bookseller, and alderman of that city; who, for near 30 years of her life, attended the Public Library, first instituted there under the auspices of the late learned Thomas Falconer, esq. and the present Dr. Haygarth, of Bath, in which situation, and in every other department of life, she obtained, as she deserved, the friendship and respect of all who knew her.

4. At Enfield, of a liver complaint, aged 44, Mr Francis Offiffe, partner with Mr. Becket, brewer, of that town.

In consequence of a wound received in a duel with John Spurling, esq. on Feb. 26, Edw. Gawton, esq. ship-builder, Liverpool.

Aged 70. Mr Matthew Taverner, of St. Paul's-street, Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Springkell, in Scotland, aged 64. Sir William Maxwell, bart.

5. At Worcester, of an inflammation in his bowels, aged 42, Lieut.-col John Dumaresq, of the 9th battalion of Reserve.

6. Rev. Thomas Orton, rector of Brookfby, co. Leicester, to which he was presented in 1755; and of Rereſby, in the same county, in which last preferment he succeeded his father in 1791, and was the fifth successive rector of the name of Orton.

Aged 78, Wm. Burgess, esq. of Great Portland-street, Mary-la-Bonne.

7. At Clifton, John Cloutwyk, esq. formerly a governor in the Dutch East India Company's service, and brother-in-law to Lord Viscount Molesworth. His remains were deposited in the Abbey-church at Bath, near those of his wife.

At Clapham, Surrey, aged 92, Mrs. Mee.

In Copthall-court, Throgmorton-str. Mr. Jn. P. Merry, a merchant trading to Spain.

In Long Acre, Mr. Thomas Malton, an ingenious and much-respected artist, author of the "Picturesque Tour through London," Views in Oxford, &c. &c. He has left a wife and six young children.

In London, John Whitehead, M. D. an eminent physician; a celebrated preacher among the people called Methodists; and author of a Life of the late Rev. John Wesley. His death leaves a strong impression on the minds of the publick, which has been fully demonstrated in an excellent Funeral Sermon, by the Rev. Mr. Benson, at Wesley's chapel, on his deceased brother, who, in 1790, in the same pulpit, preached Mr. Wesley's funeral sermon, and was interred in the same vault on the 14th. Born of honest, industrious parents in the country, Dr. W, at an early age, gave strong proofs of genius, as, before 20, he was well versed in the Latin and Greek languages. Early in life he was connected with the Wesleys, and preached at Bristol. He left them, however, and set up as a linen-draper at Bristol: but unfortunately failed in business; after which, he became a Quaker, and a speaker in that truly respectable body; who, by their beneficent friendship, set him up in a school at Wandsworth, where many of their children were educated. Mr. Barclay, wishing his son to travel, proposed Dr. Whitehead

head to be his companion, paid all his expences, and ſettled on him 100l. a year. They went to Leyden, and his thirſt for knowledge induced him to attend the anatomical, philoſophical, and medical lectureſhip; and, about 1790, he had arrived at ſuch a pitch of knowledge, that his correſpondence with Dr. Lettſom determined that amiable character to bring him forward; ſo that, even while at Leyden (Dr. Kooyſtra, phyſician of the London Diſpenſary in Primroſe-ſtreet, dying) the Doctor introduced him to that moſt excellent charity. After he had been in London two years, the Friends made a hard puſh to bring him into the London Hoſpital, Mile End, which was only loſt by one vote, occaſioned by giving a draft on a banker for payment the next day, inſtead of the preſent, at the time of the election. In about three years the Doctor left thoſe truly-valuable Friends, and united himſelf again to the Wefleys; and Mr. Weſley ſaid to Mr. Ranken, "Do what you can to unite Dr. Whitehead with us again." He ſucceeded; Dr. W. preached very often, and was highly eſteemed both as a phyſician and preacher; ſo much ſo, that he attended Mr. Weſley in his laſt illneſs, and (as has been already ſtated) preached his funeral ſermon (LXI. 650) He afterward publiſhed "The Life of the Rev. John Weſley, M. A. ſometime Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, collected from his private Papers and printed Works, and written at the Requeſt of his Executors." Of this work, which profeſſedly forms "a Hiſtory of Methodiſm," the firſt volume appeared in 1793; the ſecond in 1796. In reviewing it, a candid writer in the Britiſh Critic ſays, "Dr. Whitehead is certainly entitled to the grateful acknowledgements of all thoſe to whom Mr. Weſley's memory is dear." The authors of the Monthly Review alſo ſpoke of it in the higheſt terms; ſaying, that they had never formed ſo favourable an opinion of Mr. Weſley till his Biographer appeared. But this occaſioned a moſt unhappy rupture between Dr. Coke and his aſſociates who were ſtyled "The Conference," and Dr. Whitehead; as they intended themſelves to publiſh a Life; and the publication cauſed much party-diſpute among the Weſleys, ſo as to exclude the Doctor from preaching; but a reconciliation took place, and he was again admitted to the pulpit.—Dr. Whitehead being at dinner with a friend in town (a follower of the Weſleys), an account was brought that his friend's daughter was not expected to live. The Doctor prayed, for a long time, for her recovery; and, though ſhe was ſeveral miles from London, far away from Dr. Whitehead and parent, in the night ſhe dreamt that a pious man had been and prayed by her, and told her mother ſhe was much better. She ſuppoſed her delirious; but the daughter inſiſted on it, and ſaid ſhe mended the moment he came and prayed. She recovered. In about three months ſhe ſaw the Doctor, and, on his entrance, *fainted*. On recovering, ſhe ſaid that was the pious man that prayed by her, and ever inſiſted upon it.—We have only to add, that, for three months before his departure, he ſaid his glaſs was nearly run, and behaved with the greateſt reſignation and Chriſtian fortitude. Having been favoured with the above particulars by a much-eſteemed character of that perſuaſion, and being ever ready to correct any accidental errors of our correſpondents, it is our wiſh, in the preſent inſtance, to exerciſe the ſame candour to the deceaſed, and to the reſpectable characters whoſe names have been here introduced. The greater part of them were communicated to Mr. Benſon by Mr. Pawſon and Mr. Ranken, who were in the ſtricteſt habits of friendſhip from their early lives.

8. The relict of Thomas Charter, eſq. of Lynchfield, near Taunton, and ſiſter to Sir Charles Warre Malet, bart. of Willbury-houſe, Wilts.

Rev. Alex. Lichfield, rector of Stoke, co. Oxford, and Wadhurſt, Suſſex.

At Fairford, co. Oxford, after a few hours illneſs, the Rev. James Edwards, B. D. vicar of that place, and rector of Aſkelworth, co. Glouceſter.

The Hon. Wm. Fitzroy, youngeſt ſon of the Earl of Euſton.

At Bathford, Sir James Wright, bart. of Ray-houſe, Eſſex, who had reſided in Bath ſeveral years.

9. At his houſe in Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 84, Right Rev. George-Lewis Jones, D. D. biſhop of Kildare, 1768, and dean of Chriſt Church, in Ireland. He was of King's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1746, M. A. 1750, S. T. P. 1772; chaplain to Lord Townſhend, when lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1767.

At his mother's houſe in Wimpole-ſtreet, by ſhooting himſelf, Geo. Crawford, eſq.

10. At the deanry-houſe, aged 40, Mrs. Turner, wife of the Rev. Dr. T. dean of Norwich. Poſſeſſed of more than uſual ſweetneſs of temper and ſtrength of mind, ſhe ſuſtained, with the calmeſt reſignation and the moſt Chriſtian fortitude, the ſevere ſufferings of a long illneſs. Her life was ſpent in the exemplary diſcharge of the duties of her ſituation; her death is an irreparable loſs to her afflicted family and numerous friends.

At Brighthelmſtone, after a long, painful illneſs, in his 15th year, the Hon. Henry Pomeroy, only ſon of Lo. Viſc. Hyderton.

In his 29th year, Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford, only ſon of Thomas the firſt Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc in Cornwall (ſo created Jan. 5, 1784), and late a lieutenant in the royal navy. He

was

was born Feb. 25, 1775; and ſucceeded to his father's title and eſtates in 1793. This very high-ſpirited young Nobleman, we are ſorry to ſtate, fell a victim to his own impetuoſity, by a fatal ſhot, in one of thoſe rencontres which the modern ſyſtem of manners ſeems unfortunately to encourage; leaving a fatal example of the ill effects enſuing from that miſtaken ſenſe of honour which impels its votaries to acts never enough to be condemned, and which has deprived the world of many of its greateſt ornaments. Lord Camelford was not only inclined to the more enlightened purſuits of literature, but his chemical reſearches, and his talents as a ſeaman, were worthy of the higheſt admiration. "Before the fatal meeting, I have been told" (ſays the Rev. William Cockburne, in his "Authentic Account" of his Lordſhip's death), "that ſeveral overtures were made to Lord Camelford to produce a reconciliation, but they were rejected with ſome obduracy. The fact was, his Lordſhip had an idea that his antagoniſt (Capt. Beſt) was the beſt ſhot in England, and he was therefore extremely fearful leſt his reputation ſhould ſuffer, if he made any conceſſion, however ſlight, to ſuch a perſon. This was the probable cauſe of the violent language which he is reported to have uſed, and the principal cauſe of the lamented meeting. After he fell, he is ſaid to have expreſſed on the ſpot, what he afterwards ſtrongly expreſſed to me, that he forgave his antagoniſt; and to the man who was called by his ſecond to his ſupport, he repeated ſeveral times that he was himſelf the ſole aggreſſor. A meſſenger came to me about 8 o'clock in the morning of the 7th, to inform me of the ſad iſſue of the conteſt, and of the ſpot where his Lordſhip was left. After ſending a ſhort account to the Marquis of Buckingham, and an expreſs to Lord Grenville, I haſtened towards the place, and found his Lordſhip already carried into Little Holland-houſe by the generous man who owns it. Mr. Knight the ſurgeon, and Capt. Barrie his Lordſhip's moſt intimate friend, were by his Lordſhip's bed-ſide, and Mr. Home arriving in a few minutes, we cut off his cloaths; the wound was examined by the ſurgeons, and immediately pronounced to be mortal. His Lordſhip continued in agonies of pain during the firſt day; towards the evening it pleaſed God to moderate his torture; by the help of laudanum he got ſome ſleep during the night, and awoke in the morning much relieved. His hopes revived conſiderably during the ſecond day, and he converſed with ſome cheerfulneſs. The ſurgeons, however, who were unremitting in their attentions, would never give his friends the ſlighteſt hopes. He lingered, free from acute pain, till the evening of Saturday the 10th, when, about half paſt 8, he expired without a pang. Thus died Thomas Lord Camelford, in the prime and full vigour of life. He was a man whoſe real character was to the world but little known; his imperfections and his follies were often brought before the publick; but the counterbalancing virtues were but ſeldom heard of. Though too violent to thoſe whom he imagined to have wronged him, yet, to his acquaintance, he was mild, affable, and courteous; a ſtern adverſary, but the kindeſt and moſt generous of friends. Slow and cautious in determining upon any important ſtep, and, while deliberating, moſt attentive to the advice of others, and eaſily brought over to their opinion: when, however, his reſolutions were once taken, it was almoſt impoſſible to turn him from his purpoſe. That warmth of diſpoſition which prompted him, ſo unhappily, to great improprieties, prompted him alſo to the moſt lively efforts of active benevolence. From the many priſons in this metropolis, from the various receptacles of human miſery, he received unnumbered petitions; and no petition ever came in vain. He was often the dupe of the deſigning and crafty ſuppliant; but he was more often the reliever of real ſorrow, and the ſoother of unmerited woe. Conſtantly would he make uſe of that influence which rank and fortune gave him with the Government, to interfere in behalf of thoſe malefactors whoſe crimes had ſubjected them to puniſhment, but in whoſe caſes appeared circumſtances of alleviation."—"Before Lord Camelford left his lodgings on Tueſday night, the 6th inſtant," continues Mr. Cockburne, "he inſerted the following paper in his will. It was written, indeed, in a moment of perturbation, and is not, therefore, as elegant and perſpicuous as his writings uſually were, but it ſtrongly marks, in my opinion, the nobleneſs of his diſpoſition. 'There are 'many other matters which, at another 'time, I might be inclined to mention; 'but I will ſay nothing more at preſent 'than that, in the preſent conteſt, I am 'fully and entirely the aggreſſor, as well 'in the ſpirit as in the letter of the word; 'ſhould I therefore loſe my life in a con'teſt of my own ſeeking, I moſt ſolemnly 'forbid any of my friends or relations, let 'them be of whatſoever deſcription they 'may, from inſtituting any vexatious pro'ceedings againſt my antagoniſt; and 'ſhould, notwithſtanding the above decla'ration on my part, the law of the land be 'put in force againſt him, I deſire that this 'part of my will may be made known to 'the King, in order that his royal heart 'may be moved to extend his mercy to'wards him.' The principal part of his Lordſhip's fortune he has bequeathed to his ſiſter, Lady Grenville, to be entirely at her

her own diſpoſal; her Ladyſhip is alſo appointed ſole executrix. Among the principal bequeſts, his Lordſhip, after expreſſing the higheſt regard for his friend Capt. Barrie, directs that all his (Capt. B's) debts may be immediately paid, and an annuity of 100l. per annum allowed him during his life. Among other legacies is one of 1000l. to Cha. Cowper, eſq. of Palace-yard, Weſtminſter. He has left ſeveral ſums to be devoted to benevulent purpoſes. His ſervants, though not mentioned in the will, he recommended in a very particular manner to Lord Grenville, who has undertaken to provide for them. Lady Grenville (who is inconſoleable) went twice to ſee her much-loved brother; but, on account of the weak ſtate of her health, the ſurgeons thought ſuch a meeting might be attended with ſerious if not fatal conſequences; and, her good ſenſe getting the better even of her feelings, ſhe acquieſced in their determination, and returned to Dropmore. Her Lord ſcarcely ever quitted the houſe till the moment his noble friend and relative died. On the 12th, the Coroner held an inqueſt at the White Horſe, near Holland-houſe, Kenſington; and, after hearing the evidence of ſome of Lord Holland's ſervants (the only perſons who were within hearing or ſight of the melancholy tranſaction), and the report of the ſurgeon, the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder againſt a perſon or perſons unknown." Mr. Simon Nicholſon, who opened the body, ſtated, that he found the fifth rib broken, the right lobe of the lungs pierced through, and the ball lodged in the canal of the ſpinal marrow, having penetrated through the ſixth vertebræ of the back. He alſo found that on the right ſide of the cheſt the quantity of ſix quarts of blood, or rather more, had lodged; this preſſed on the lungs, and conſequently prevented them from exerciſing their ordinary operations. In his opinion, this circumſtance was the immediate cauſe of his death. The body was then removed from Little Holland-houſe to Camelford-houſe, in Park-lane. On the 16th, the ſhop of Mr. Dawes, undertaker, in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, was ſurrounded, for ſeveral hours, by a concourſe of people, anxious to ſee Lord Camelford's exterior coffin. The covering of it is a beautiful crimſon velvet, with double rows of ſilver nails on the lid, beſide a multitude of eſcocheons and ſilver ornaments; a baron's coronet is placed at the head; at the feet a ſmaller one; and between both a ſquare ſilvered plate, with the arms of Camelford engraved upon it, and the following inſcription:

The Right Honourable
THOMAS Lord CAMELFORD,
Died March the 10th, 1804,
Aged 29.

The ſides of the coffin are ſuperbly adorned with ſilver cherubim, coronets, handles, and a variety of ornaments. At 5 o'clock it was carried to Camelford-houſe, where the body, ſhrouded in white ſatin, and laid in a leaden coffin, was placed within it, preparatory to its being depoſited (on the 17th) in a vault under St. Anne's church, Soho, there to remain till it can be conveyed to Berne, in Switzerland, agreeably to his Lordſhip's deſire.—The day previous to his death, his Lordſhip wrote, with his own hand, a codicil to his will; in which, in the moſt particular manner, he deſcribed the place where he wiſhed his body to be buried, and aſſigned his reaſons for this apparently extraordinary requeſt. He prefaces his with by ſtating, that perſons in general have a ſtrong attachment to the country which gave them birth, and, on their death-bed, uſually deſire that their remains may be conveyed to their native land, however great the diſtance, to be interred. Although it may appear ſingular, his deſire is the very reverſe of this; and he begs that his dying requeſt may be fulfilled. "I wiſh my body (ſays he) to be removed, as ſoon as may be convenient, to a country far diſtant! to a ſpot not near the haunts of men; but where the ſurrounding ſcenery may ſmile upon my remains." It is ſituated on the borders of the lake of St. Lampierre, in the Canton of Berne; and three trees ſtand upon the particular ſpot. The centre tree he deſires may be taken up, and, on his body being there depoſited, immediately replaced. "Let no monument or ſtone (he ſays) be placed over my grave." At the foot of this tree, his Lordſhip adds, he formerly paſſed many ſolitary hours, contemplating the mutability of human affairs. As a compenſation to the proprietors of the ſpot deſcribed, he has left 100l. In another part of his will he deſires his relations will not go into mourning for him.

11. At Low Leyton, co. Eſſex, aged 85, Mrs. Dod, aunt of Mrs. Oliver, wife of the Rev. Mr. O. of Oak-houſe, Enfield.

At Dorcheſter, in his 40th year, much regretted, Mr. John Green, mattſer.

12. At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 17, Mary-Anne, daugh. of Mrs. Larkins.

Mr. Taylor, apothecary, Red Lion ſquare.

13. Of a decline, Mrs. Barratt, wife of Mr. B. bookſeller, Bond-ſtreet, Bath; by whoſe death her family and friends have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs, and ſociety is deprived of one who, in every relation of life, was a pattern to her ſex.

14 In Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, in his 80th year, Dr. Savage; who for many years practiſed as a phyſician-man-midwife with much reputation, particularly in families of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion.

15. Aged 80, Lieut. Robert Kerr, of Greenwich hoſpital, the oldeſt lieutenant in the royal navy.

16. After

16. After a short illness, at the house of his son-in-law Mr. Trye, in the city of Gloucester, in the 74th year of his age, the Rev. Samuel Lysons, A. M. of Hempsted-court near that city. He was the youngest son of Dan. Lysons, esq. of Hempsted; was formerly of Oriel college, Oxford, and for 48 years rector of Rodmarton and Cherington, in the county of Gloucester, on the former of which living he constantly resided, and performed all the duties of both churches, till within a few years of his death. He was father of the two Antiquaries, Daniel and Samuel.

17. At Bath, after a lingering illness, James Hare, esq. M. P. for Knaresborough. He married, 1774, the only daughter of the late Sir Abraham Hume, bart. sister of the present baronet, by whom he had one daughter. This gentleman, son of an apothecary at Winchester, so celebrated for convivial wit, was one of the most accomplished men in our days. At Eton began, and at Oxford continued, that intimacy which matured into indissoluble friendship, and lasted to the close of his life, between him and that knot of eminent men who are thought to be the nearest the heart of Mr. Fox, whose patronage at Eton he repaid by assisting him in his idle hours. A higher idea cannot well be formed of the expectations excited by Mr. H's academical exercises than was conveyed by Mr. Fox; who, when, on receiving the praises which his first display in Parliament justly called forth, replied, "Wait till you hear Hare." In all the graces of conversation; in vivacity, in boundless wit, in social elocution, gaiety of mind, happiness of allusion and combination; in the brightest conversations of an imagination fraught with the treasures of ingenuity, erudition, classical discrimination, and sound judgment, Hare was almost unrivaled; yet, in public speaking, he totally disappointed the ideas which his school-companions entertained and diffused of him in early life.—Mr. H. visited Paris on the conclusion of the late war, and returned home in an ill state of health, which terminated his life.

18. At Chesthunt, Herts, aged 73, the wife of Robert Mawley, esq.

19. At Spetisbury-house, co. Dorset, the Rev. Charles Carerow, chaplain to the Nuns there; a gentleman of irreproachable manners, and regretted by all who knew him.

At his house in St. James's-square, aged 63, John Duke of Roxburgh, &c. &c.; of whom, and of the Right Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, Baron Alvanley, lord chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who died at his house in Great George-street, Westminster, after a short illness, aged 59, a full account shall be given in our next.

20. In Mark lane, John Relph, M.D. senior physician to Guy's hospital, Southwark.

24. At Cheltenham, Edw. Walter, esq. one of the coroners for the county of Middlesex.

BILL of MORTALITY, from February 21, to March 27, 1804.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males 1092 } 2019		Males 951 } 1875		Between	2 and 5	214	50 and 60	184
Females 937 }		Females 924 }			5 and 10	71	60 and 70	136
					10 and 20	48	70 and 80	76
					20 and 30	142	80 and 90	41
					30 and 40	205	90 and 100	7
					40 and 50	232	100	0

Whereof have died under two years old 519

Peck Loaf 2s. 10d.; 2s. 10d.; 2s. 10d.; 2s. 10d.; 2s. 10d. Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d. ½ per pound.

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 26:

Fine 40s. to 45s.—Seconds 35s. to 40s.—Fine Pollard 22s. to 24s.—Bran 10s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, Mar. 17 to Mar. 23, from the Cocket Office:

Total 15,203 Sacks. Average 44s. 8d. ½ 0s. 1d. ½ higher than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Mar. 17, Average 39s. 2d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Mar. 21, 1804, is 50s. 11d. ½ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	5l. 00s. to 5l. 14s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto	5l. 00s. to 5l. 6	Sussex Ditto	5l. 10s. to 6l. 4s.
Essex Ditto	5l. 00s. to 5l. 6	Farnham Ditto	9l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Mar. 26:

St. James's—Hay	4l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 12s. 0d.	Average	4l. 16s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 13s. 0d. to 1l. 19s. 0d.	Average	1l. 16s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 10s. 0d.	Average	4l. 15s. 0d.
Clover	5l. 0s. 0d. to 6l. 8s. 0d.	Average	5l. 14s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 12s. 0d. to 1l. 18s. 0d.	Average	1l. 15s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, Mar. 26. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.	Beasts 2000. Sheep and Lambs 9,500.	

HIDES, Newcastle 57s. 6d. Delivered 69s. 6d.—Sunderland 52s. 0d. Delivered 64s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 80s. Mottled, 84s. Curd, 88s. CANDLES, 11s. 0d. Moulds 12s. 0d.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 4d. Clare Market 4s. 3d. Whitechapel 4s. 2d ½

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1804.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt Red.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 perCt Confol.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	SouthS Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
27	152¼	56⅞	55⅛	72⅛	88⅞	94⅛	16⅞	—	168½	par 1p	1 a 2p	—	—	—	1½d	—	54½	17 7 0	98
28	153¼	56	55⅛	72⅛	88¼	94⅛	16⅞	3⅛	169	par 1p	1p 1d	—	—	—	3⅛	—	54⅛	17 7 0	98
29	154	55⅞	55⅛	72⅛	88⅛	94⅛	16⅞	3⅛	169½	—	1d par	—	—	—	3⅛ a 3	83⅛	54⅛	17 7 0	98
1	154	—	55⅛	73⅛	88¼	95	—	—	170	1d par	1d 1p	—	—	—	2¾ a 3⅛	—	54⅞	17 8 0	98
2	153¾	—	55⅛	72⅛	88⅛	94½	—	3⅛	169½	1d par	1d 1p	—	—	—	3	—	54⅞	17 8 0	98
3	—	—	55⅛	73⅛	88¼	—	—	—	170½	1d par	par 1p	—	—	—	3	—	54⅛	17 8 0	98
4	Sunday																		
5	—	—	55⅛	—	89⅛	—	—	—	168½	par 1p	par 1p	—	—	—	3	—	55	17 8 0	98⅛
6	—	—	56	—	89⅛	—	—	—	170½	1d par	par 1p	—	—	55⅛	2¾ a ½	—	—	17 8 0	98⅛
7	—	—	56⅛	—	89½	—	—	—	—	par	1d par	—	—	—	2½ a 2	—	55⅞	17 8 0	98⅛
8	—	—	56⅛	—	89⅛	—	—	—	—	par 1d	1d par	—	—	56⅛	2 a 1¾	—	55⅝	17 8 0	98⅛
9	—	—	56⅛	—	90⅛	—	—	—	—	par 1d	par 1d	—	57¼	—	1¼ a 2	—	55⅛	17 8 0	98⅛
10	—	—	56¼	—	89½	—	—	—	—	1d	par 1d	—	—	—	1¼ a a	—	—	17 8 0	98⅛
11	Sunday																		
12	—	—	56⅛	—	89⅛	—	—	—	172¾	1d	par 1d	61¼	—	—	2 a 1½	—	55⅛	17 10 0	98⅛
13	—	—	57⅛	—	89⅛	—	—	—	—	1 a 2d	par 1d	63¼	—	—	1½ a ¼	—	—	17 10 0	99
14	—	—	57⅛	—	90⅛	—	—	—	173	1 a 2d	par 1d	—	—	—	¼	—	56⅛	17 10 0	99
15	—	—	56⅞	—	89⅛	—	—	—	171½	1 a 2d	1d par	—	—	—	1	—	56⅛	17 10 0	99
16	—	—	57⅛	—	90	—	—	—	172	1 a 2d	1d par	—	—	—	¼	—	56⅛	17 10 0	99
17	—	—	56⅞	—	89⅞	—	—	—	171¼	1 a 2d	1d par	—	—	—	¼	—	—	17 10 0	99
18	Sunday																		
19	—	—	57⅛	—	90⅛	—	—	—	171¼	1 a 2d	par 1d	62½	—	—	—	—	—	17 10 0	99
20	—	—	56⅞	—	89⅛	—	—	—	—	1 a 3d	par 1d	—	—	—	—	—	56⅛	17 10 0	99
21	—	—	56⅛	—	89½	—	—	—	169½	1 a 3d	1d par	—	—	—	1½	—	55⅝	17 10 0	99
22	—	—	56⅛	—	90	—	—	—	—	2 a 3d	1d par	62½	—	62½	1½	—	—	17 10 0	99
23	—	—	56⅞	—	89⅛	—	—	—	—	2 a 3d	1d par	—	—	—	1¼ a½	—	55⅞	17 10 0	99
24	—	—	56⅞	—	89⅞	—	—	—	—	1 a 3d	1d par	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 11 0	99½
25	Sunday																		
26	—	—	56⅛	—	89⅞	—	—	—	—	1 a 3d	par 1d	—	—	—	—	—	55⅞	17 11 0	99½
27	—	—	56⅛	—	90	—	—	—	—	1 a 1d	par 1d	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 11 0	99½

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